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A N
E N G L I S H
E X P O S I T O R :

TEACHING

The Interpretation of the
hardest words used in
our Language.

With sundry Explications,
Descriptions, and Discourses.

By I. B. Doctor of Physick.

Εργον γ' ἐδὲν ὀνείδῃ.

Newly Revised, Corrected, and with the
addition of above a thousand
words enlarged.

By W. S.

L O N D O N,

Printed by J. L. and are to be sold by
Edward Brewster at the sign of the Crane in
Pauls Church-yard. 1654.





TO THE
RIGHT HONOURABLE

and Vertuous, his singular good
Lady, the Lady JANE Vi-
countesse *Mountague*, all
honour and happinesse.

BEing perswaded (Right Noble Lady) by some friends, for publick benefit to make this Collection of words common, which at first was intended onely for private use, (as written in my youth at the request of a worthy Gentleman, one whose love prevailed much with me) could not finde in heart to send it forth, no better furnished then with a bare Title ; lest like an unknown Infant it would be exposed to over-hard usage, or peradventure scornfully rejected, adventuring abroad without countenance of any friend or commander. Upon sure knowledge therefore of your most honourable disposition, and for-

The Epistle Dedicatory.

mer experience of your Ladyships favour toward me, I am emboldened to present this little Pamphlet unto your Honour, with hope that by your Patronage it shall not onely be protected from injuries, but also find favourable entertainment, and perhaps gracefully admitted among greatest Ladies and studious Gentlewomen, to whose reading (I am made believe) it will not prove altogether ungrateful: And although I may well be taxed of folly or presumption, that for credit of a slender trifle, crave the assistance of so eminent a Person, yet such I confess, is my care thereof (since I must not deny it for my own) and my duty and devotion so affected to your Honour, and all yours; that I have, (hoping of your Ladyships pardon) wilfully repelled all reasons which might dissuade me, chusing herein not so much what may seem most seemly, as what I suppose most behoveful for me.

Accept therefore I beseech your Honour, and receive under your noble tuition this little Vocabulary Treatise, which having been many years restrained of liberty, is now glad of enlargement, especially recommended unto so worthy a Patronesse. The glorions Sun loseth not the least point of his heighth by liberal lending down his light, and quickning with his influence

The Epistle Dedicatory.

influence the lowest creatures ; neither is any eminency disgraced, that easily condescendeth to others good : which is also confirmed by the Poet, who saith ;

*Conspicitur nunquam meliore potentia causa,
Quam quoties vanas non finit esse preces.*

Not thinking needful therefore to trouble your Honour with many words of entreaty (upon assured confidence of your well known Charity and goodnesse) I conclude, sincerely wishing to your Ladiship, the best that may be wished, and resting my self ever,

Your Honours to be

commanded,

JO. BULLOKAR.



To the Courteous Reader.



Ere have you (Gentle Reader) that which at first was made for you, though now willingly (for your benefit if you embrace it) offered to your kind acceptance. Commend it my self I will not, lest I should give occasion to some quick heads, to comb me with the verse, *Autor opus laudat, &c.* Yet this I will say (and say truly) that in my younger years it hath cost me some observation, reading, study and charge; which you may easily believe, considering the great store of strange words our speech doth borrow, not onely from the Latine, and Greek, (and some from the ancient Hebrew) but also from forreign vulgar Languages round about us: beside sundry old words now grown out of use, and divers terms of Art, proper to the learned in Logick, Philosophy, Law, Physick, Astronomy, &c. yea, and Divinity it self, best known to the severall professors thereof. And herein I hope such learned will deem no wrong offered to themselves or dishonour to Learning, in that I open the signification of such words, to the capacity of the ignorant, whereby they may conceive and use them as well as those which have bestowed long study in the languages; for considering it is familiar among best writers to usurpe strange words, (and sometimes necessary by reason our speech is not sufficiently furnished with apt terms to expresse all meanings) I suppose withal their desire is, that they should also be understood

To the Reader.

understood; which I (knowing that bonum quod communius eo melius) have endeavoured by this Book, though not exquisitely, yet (I trust) in some reasonable measure to perform. It is easier (all know) to find faults then to mend them, and easier to mend faults in anothers work already written, then to write any new work free from all fault. If therefore any fault-finder, or over-curious Critick (for from the best learned I expect best usage) shall to shew his skill grow captious, and quarrel at my interpretations, I will desire him to forbear bitterness, and temper a while his choler, till having laid this work aside, he travel himself in the same, or some other new argument; and then I doubt not but he will become more indifferent, or give others occasion to bid him English the old Proverb, *Medice, cura teipsum*. But as you (judicious or Courteous Reader) whose favour I desire, and whose counsel or friendly correction I will not refuse, if to you (I say) any thing herein shall occur, which seemed by me omitted, mistaken, or not fully satisfactory to your expectation, (for indeed there had almost slipped away seven years since I had any leasure as much as to look on it) I promise that upon warning hereof given to me or the Printer, at a second Impression it shall be amended or supplied. Meanwhile use this as you find, and I perswade myself your honesty will say it is worth the money you paid for it. So committing myself and Book to your favourable good liking, I commit you to God. From my house at Chichester in Sussex, this 17th. day of October. 1616.

Your hearty well-wisher,

Jo: Bulloker.

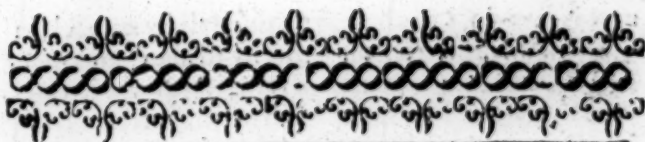
An



An Introduction to the Reader.

HAVE care to search every word according to the true Orthography thereof, as for Phœnix in the Letter P. not in F. for Hypostatical in Hy: not in Hi. Remember also that every word marked with this mark * is an old word, onely used of some ancient Writers, and now grown out of use. Lastly, if a word be of different significations, the one easie, the other more difficult, I onely speak of interpretation of the hardest; as in the words Ten, Girle, Garter, may appear.





Bandon.

To forsake : to cast off.

Abate.

To make lesse. In

our common Law it signifieth, to enter into an inheritance, before the right heire take possession, with intent to keep the said heire out of it.

Abatement. The action or enterprise of him which abateth in the common Law.

Abett. To help or assist one in evill.

Abettour. He that counselleth or comforteth another to do any evill.

Abba. An Hebrew word, signifying Father.

Abbot. A spirituall Lord over a religious house of Monks.

Abbreviate. To make short : to abridge.

Abbrication. A making

short, an abridgement.

Abdicate. To refuse or forsake, to renounce. In the civil Law to *Abdicate*, is to disinherit : *Adication*, contrary to *Adoption*

Aberration. A going astray, or out of the right way, a wandering in wrong or by-paths.

Abeston. A stone found in Arabia, of the colour of yron, which being once set on fire, can hardly be quenched.

Abject. Vile, base, of no estimation.

Abjure. To sweare or forswear : a terme sometime used in Law, when one having committed a capitall offence, flyeth to a Church, or Churchyard, and chooseth rather perpetuall banishment, viz. to abjure the Realm, then stand to tryall of Law. This Law was instituted by S. Edward the Confessor in favour of life, but

A B

now is not in use.

Abjuration. A renouncing by oath : see *Abjure*.

Ablepsie. Want of sight, blindness, unadvisednes.

Abnegation. A stiffe denying.

Ablution. A washing.

Abolition. A taking away, destroying or abolishing.

Abominate. To hate, loath, detest, abhorre.

Abortion. The birth of a child before due time ; or the destroying in the mothers wombe.

Abortive. That which is untimely born.

Abrahams Baume. A little tree of the kind of Willows growing in Italy, and other hot countreys, bearing round fruit like Pepper cornes. It is very hot and dry ; and hath a singular propertie to procure chastitie . for which cause Physicians have named it *Agnus castus*.

Abridge. To shorten, to cut off , to gather onely the principall points.

Abridgement. Shortning, &c.

Abrogate. To abolish :

A B

to disanull, by publick authority to alter, and make a Law; which was in force, to be of no effect.

Abrogation. Abolishment, &c.

Abrupt. Broken off.

Abruptly. By peece-meale : out of order, without observing of due circumstance.

Absolve. To pardon, acquite, or discharge.

Absolute. Perfect : accomplished.

Absolution. Pardon, acquitall, forgiveness.

Abstemious. Sober, temperate.

Absterfive. Cleansing, or wiping away.

Absolete. See *Obsolete*.

Abstinence. A forbearing from gluttony, or unlawfull taking other mens goods.

Abstinent. Sober, temperate, content with his own.

Abstract. A little book, or gathering taking out of a greater.

Abstraction. A taking away : or a short draught taken out of a greater thing.

A B

Abstruse. Hidden : secret, not easie to understand.

Abfurde. Foolish, without any wit or grace.

Abfurditie. Foolishnesse.

Abusive. That which offereth abuse.

Abyſſe. A bottomleſſe pit, any deepneſſe ſo great that it cannot be ſounded.

Acaria. A little thorne growing in Egypt, out of the leaves and fruit whereof they draw a juyce or black liquor, which being dried, is called *Acaria*, and is very aſtrictive or binding. Our Apothecaries have not the right *Acaria*, but inſteed thereof, they uſe the juyce of Sloes, being of the ſame vertue that *Acaria* is.

Academie. A Univerſitie or great publick ſchoole : the name hereof firſt came of a place in Athens, called *Academia*, where *Plato* taught.

Academicall. Belonging to an Univerſitie, or *Academie*.

Academick. A Philoſopher of the ſect of *Plato*.

A B

They acknowledged one God, and believed the immortality of ſouls, *Plato* having learned many things of the Hebrews, then the peculiar people of God.

Accelerate. To haſten.

Acceleration. A haſtening.

Acceſſe. Liberty or power to come to a place.

Acceſſible. Which may be gon too.

Acceſſion. An addition, increaſe or augmentation.

Acceſſary. He that counſelleth or commandeth another to commit any offence : or comforteth, or hideth him, knowing that he hath committed an offence.

Accident. That which happeneth by chance : ſometime it ſignifieth that which belongeth to a thing, and yet is no part of the ſubſtance, as the quantity, quality, and ſuch like.

Accidentall. Happening by chance : or belonging to an Accident.

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Accelerate. To hasten.

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Accesse. Liberty or power to come to a place.

Accessible. Which may be gon too.

Accession. An addition, increate or augmentation.

Accessory. He that counselleth or commandeth another to commit any offence : or comforteth, or bideth him, knowing that he hath committed an offence.

Accident. That which happeneth by chance : sometime it signifieth that which belongeth to a thing, and yet is no part of the substance, as the quantity, qualitie, and such like.

Accidentall. Happening by chance : or belonging to an Accident.

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A C

Accomodate. To make fit : to apply.

Accommodation. Accommodating.

Accoutrement. Attire, or dressing.

Accoste. To draw neer to one.

Accrew. To grow, arise, or increase.

Accumulate. To heape up.

Accumulation. A heaping together.

Accurate. Curious, exact, studiously done.

Accent. The raising or letting fall of the voice in pronounciation.

Acerbity. Sowrenesse.

Atchieve. To performe : or bring to passe.

Acolite. A Minister serving to bring water, wine, and light to the altar.

Aconitum. A venemous herbe, having a root much like to a Scorpion, and shining within like alabaster. Poets faine that *Cerberus* the three-headed dog of Hell being dragged up in a chaine of Adamant by *Hercules*, did cast some of his some upon this herbe,

A C

whereby it became so venomous.

Acquire. To get or procure.

Acquiesce. To yeild, or agree unto, to rest satisfied with or in.

Acquisition. A getting or purchasing.

Acquite. To discharge, or free one.

Acquitall. A freeing of one from being guilty of an offence wherewith he was charged.

Acrimony. Eagernesse, sharpnesse, tartnesse.

Action. A deed done : or the doing of any thing. In our common Law it signifieth a suit commenced against any man, and is commonly divided into three differing kinds, viz.

1. *Action personall*, which is for debt, goods, cattell.

2. *Action popular*, which any man may sue, as upon the breach of a penall statute, where some advantage is allowed to him that will sue for it.

3. *Action real*, when one

A D

one claimeth title to any lands, tenements, rents, or common, in fee-simple, or fee-taile, or for terme of life.

Active. Lively, strong, nimble.

Active. Strong nimbleness.

A doer. A doer, sometime a Player.

Actuate. To put, reduce, or bring a designe into act or execution.

Actuall. That which is done or committed.

Acute. Sharp, wittie.

Adage. A proverbe.

Adamant. A precious stone commonly called a Diamond; brought out of Arabia and Cyprus. It is the hardest of all stones, insomuch that it cutteth glasse, and yeildeth neither to stroke of hammer nor fire, for which cause the Greeks name it *Adamas*, which in their tongue signifieth Invincible: Notwithstanding it is softned with Goats blood, being steeped therein new and warme. It is of contrarie nature to the loadstone, in-

A D

somuch that being laid neer it, the loadstone cannot draw yron, having the vertue thereof over-mastered by the Adamant.

Adapt. To make fit.

Adresse. To resort unto, or make towards: also to prepare, and make ready; which we have shortned into *Dresse*.

Addit. To apply, or give ones self much to any thing.

Additament. Any thing added.

Addition. An adding or putting to. In our common law it signifieth any title given to a man beside his name, which title sheweth his estate, trade, course of life, and also dwelling place.

Additional. Added to.

Adhere. To cleave to.

Adherence. A cleaving to, or belonging to any thing.

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A D

Adiaphorous. Indifferent.

Adjourne. To deferre or put off till another time.

Adjournment. A terme in law, when any Court is dissolved, and appointed to be kept upon some other time, or at any other place.

Adjunct. A qualitie joyned to a thing, as heate to fire, coldnesse to Snow.

Adjure. To binde by oath: to make one to swear.

Adjuration. A swearing, or binding by oath.

Adjutant. Helping.

Adjuvans. The same.

Adiminicular. Helpfull.

Ademption. A taking away.

Adaequate. Matching, made even, or alike.

Administer. To do service: sometime to take charge and dispose of a dead mans goods, by appointment of the Ordinary.

Administration. The doing or handling of a business; or the disposing of

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a dead mans goods, that made no will.

Administrator. The disposer, or manager of a businessse. He to whom the Ordinary committeth in charge the goods of a man dying without will.

Admire. To wonder, to honour or esteem highly.

Admiration. A wondering.

Admission. A receiving or giving one leave to enter.

Admit. To let in, to allow of.

Admixtion. A mingling of things together.

Admonish. To warne.

Admonishment. A warning given one.

Admonition. The same.

Adopt. To choose one to be his son.

Adoption. The choosing and making one to be as his son to him.

Adore. To worship, to give divine reverence.

Adoration. A worshipping.

Adorne. To deck, to set out, so beautifie.

Adornation. A decking

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ing. or trimming.

Advent. A coming : Certaine weeks before Christmas are so called, because then is made in the Church solemn preparation for the coming of our Saviour.

Adventuile. A coate of Armour.

Adverse. Contrary.

Advert. To marke.

Advertise. To give knowledge of a thing.

Adulation. Flattery.

Adulatory. Which flattereth.

Adulterate. To corrupt or counterfeit.

Advocate. He that pleadeth for another.

Advowson. The right which a man and his heires have to present a Clerk to the Ordinary, to be admitted to a spiritual benefice when it becometh void.

Adust. Burnt, scorched.

Adustion. A burning.

Adventitious. That cometh by chance, or by the by.

Advertency. Heed, diligence, carefulnesse.

A E

Ad unguem. At his fingers ends, perfectly.

Aedile. An Officer among the ancient Romans, who had charge to see that Temples, private houses, and highwaies, were kept in good reparation.

Aegipan. A Poeticall word signifying a monster, having the body of a man and legs like a Goat.

Equanimity. See Equanimity.

Equator. See Equator.

Aerie. A nest of Hawkes is so called.

Aeriall. Ayrie, or of the aire.

Affability. Courtesie in speech : gentlenesse, kindnesse.

Affable. Courteous or kind in speech.

Affect. To love : sometime to move affection.

Affestation. Too much curiositie : an extreme labouring without discretion to imitate another, or doe any thing well.

Affectionate. Bearing a good will to, having an

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Affidavit. An affirmation of somewhat upon oath.

Affiance. Trust: confidence.

Affianced. Betrothed.

Affinity. Kindred by marriage: sometime likeness or agreement.

Affirmative. Which affirmeth.

Affluence. Plentie: abundance.

Afforest. To turne (Land) to Forest.

Affront. To come boldly before one: to looke boldly in ones face.

Affrica. One of three parts of the world, lying toward the South; herein is Barbary and all Ethiope contained. The people of these countries lived in times past very uncivilly, feeding much upon serpents flesh: It is called Africa of the Greek word

Phrice, which signifieth Cold; and the particle A. which in that language, being placed before a word, changeth the sense thereof: so that Africa

A G

signifieth a Countrey hot, or without cold.

Agarick. A kind of mushroom or toadstool, of great account in Physick. It groweth upon the Larch-tree in Italy, and is white; light, brittle, and spongy. It expelleth cold flesme and grosse raw humours out of the body, opening obstructions of the Liver, and by this meanes amendeth an eyill colour.

Agast. Amazed with feare: dismaid.

Agent. A doer or medler in a matter.

Agency. Doing.

Aggravate. To make any thing in words more grievous, heavier or worse then it is.

Aggravation. A stretching, or amplifying of things to the worst, or utmost. The last and most direfull excommunication of offenders.

Aggerate. To heap up.

Aggregate. To assemble or gather together.

Agilitie. Nimblenesse.

Agitation. A shaking, jogging, or moving.

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Agitator. Thole at this day chosen and employed to handle and manage the businesse of the Army, are hence called Agitators.

Agil. Nimble.

Agnition. Knowledge: acknowledgement.

Agnize. To acknowledge.

Agnus castus. See *Abrahams* baume before.

Agony. A torment of body and mind: great feare and trembling.

Agriculture. Tillage of land: husbandry.

* **Aile.** To be sick or diseased, whence our question, what aileth thee? to one sick or ill at ease, from the Saxon, *adle* i. e. sicknesse.

Alabaster. A kinde of marble white and very cleare, which by reason of the natural coldnes thereof doth preserve things long from corruption; and therefore they used to make boxes of it to keep sweet ointments, and toombs to burie Princes and great Personages in.

Alacrity. Cheerfulness:

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courage, quicknesse.

Alarum. An outery signifying to your arms.

Ale-stake. A May-pole.

Alchymie. The art of melting or dissolving the nature of mettals, by separating the pure from the impure parts thereof.

Alchymist. He that is skilfull in Alchymie.

Alcion. A smal bird that maketh her nest in the sea, and then it is a signe of faire weather: some call it a King-fisher.

Ale-ran. A book wherein *Mahomet's* law and religion is written.

* **Alderan.** A starre in the necke of the signe Leo.

Algate. Notwithstanding: if so be, seeing that.

Alien. A stranger borne, an outlandish man.

Alienate. To estrange and withdraw the mind; sometime to sell.

Alienation. An estranging, a selling away.

Aliment. Nourishment.

Alimony. The same.

Alkakangi. Otherwise called winter-cherries. An herb

herb which beareth round berries and red, that are good against the stoppings of the Liver, the stone and gravell, and divers diseases of the kidneyes and bladder.

Alkermes. A precious confection, of excellent use against all lowndings: to the making of which (besides other costly ingredients, gold, amber, pearl, and the like :) the decoction and infusion of silk, dyed with the grain *Kermes*, hence called *Cramoisine*, or *crimson*: as also *Vermilion*, because the juyce of *Kermes*, if let alone, doth certainly turne into a kind of *Vermes*, or wormes :) is prescribed.

Allay. To qualifie or abate the strength or violence of any thing. It is also a terme of hunting, when they set hounds in a readinesse where they think a Deere will passe, and cast them off when the rest of the Kennell comes in.

Allegation. A telling of some proof or reason of a

matter.

Allegiance. Obedience of a subject to his Prince.

Allegorie. A sentence consisting of divers tropes which must be understood otherwise then the litterall interpretation sheweth; as when Saint John Baptist speaking of our Saviour, *Mat. 3.* said: *Whose fanne is in his hand, and he shall make cleane his floore, and gather the wheat into his barne; but the chaffe he shall burne with unquenchable fire:* The meaning whereof is, that Christ being supreme Judge of all, shall separate the good from the evill, rewarding the one in heaven, and punishing the other in hell fire.

Allegoricall. Of or belonging to an allegorie: spoken by an allegorie.

Alleluiah. An Hebrew word, or rather two Hebrew words joyned in one, used as a signe of exultation, and is interpreted, Praise ye our Lord. *Paulus Diaconus* writeth, that when the Britains were invaded by the Saxons and Picts,

Picts, and on a time ready to fight a battle against them, they were admonished by *Germanus* a French Bishop, (who was sent hither with Saint *Lupus* to confute the *Pelagian* heresie) that they should do as he did; and forthwith he cryed aloud *Allelujah*: which when the whole army of Britains had done, the sound thereof strook such a terrour into the enemies, that they presently fled away, where the Britains had the victory, *De gestis Rom. lib. 15.*

Alleviation. A lightening, disburdening, easing, asswaging, mitigating, allaying, lessening.

Allie. Of kin to one by marriage.

Alliance. Kindred and affinity, league or friendship.

Almoner, al. Amner. He that giveth or distributeth to others almes or dole: Hence Amnery, for an Almshouse.

Allot. To appoint, or give by lot.

Allude. To speak any

thing which bath resemblance, or privily is directed to touch another matter.

Allusion. A likening or privy resembling of one matter to another. See *Allude.*

* *Alnath.* A star in the hornes of the signe *Aries.*

Aloes, or Lignum Aloes. A precious wood used in Physicke, which comforteth the heart, and openeth obstructions. It is knottie, brown of colour, and bitter in tast; Being burned it someth, and yeildeth a sweet perfume. Some as firme it to grow upon mountaines in the East, neer the rising of the famous River *Nilus*, from which mountaines falling down, it is carried by the streame into India, where being taken up in nets, it is cleaved, and made apt for physick.

Aloesuccotrina. The juyce of an herb brought hither dry cut of India; the best whereof is cleer, clean and red, like to the colour of

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of a liver. It is very bitter, but an excellent medicine to purge cholerick humours out of the stomach; yet not good to be taken inwardly, of such as are troubled with the Hemorrhoides.

Alpha. The first letter of the Greeks: wherefore it is sometime taken for the first or chief in any thing.

Alphabet. The crosse-row of letters, the A, B, C.

Alphabetically. Belonging to the Alphabet.

Alps. High mountains between France and Lombardie: the rocks whereof Hanniball (the great Captain of the Carthaginians) loftred in divers places with fire and vinegar, to cut out a way for his army to passe into Italy.

Altercation. An angry reasoning or wrangling in words.

Alternall. Done by turn or course, one after another.

Altitude. Heighth.

Amare. To dismay: to make afraid.

Amazon. A woman of

the Countrey Amazonica. Amazones were warlike women of Scythia, which kept a Countrey to themselves without men, yet to have children companied with the bordering people. Their sons they either destroyed or sent home to the father, but their daughters they kept, bringing them up in hunting, riding, shooting and feats of armes. They burned the right breast of their children, lest it should hinder their archerie, wherefore they had the name Amazons, which (in Greek) signifieth women wanting a breast.

Ambage. A long circumstance of words.

Amber. A kind of hard yellow gum, wherewith they make beades. *Mesue* saith, the tree whereon it groweth, is called *Ibex Romana*; but what this tree is, I cannot yet learn. *Dioscorides* saith, that it falleth in manner of a liquor from Poplar trees into the river Po in Italy, where it congealeth and be-

becometh hard, in that forme as we see it.

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Ambia. A clammy liquor of the colour of honey, brought out of India. It is laid to have great vertue in healing old aches or griefes, proceeding from cold diseases.

Ambidexter. He that can use both hands alike. a crafty fellow, that can play on both parts.

Ambiguity. Doubtfulnesse.

Ambiguous. Doubtfull. uncertain.

Ambition. Vnlawfull or immoderate desire of Sovereigntie.

Ambrosia. A sweet shrub or little tree, wherewith some people were wont to make Garlands. In poetry

it usually signifieth the meat of the heathen gods. It is sometime taken for immortality.

Ambulatory. A place to walk in: also changeable.

Ambuscado. A company of Souldiers hid in some wood or other covert, to entrap their enemies unawares.

Amenity. Pleasantnesse, delectableness.

Amerce. To punish one by enjoyning him to pay a certain small summe of money, at the discretion of him that lawfully commandeth it.

Amercement. A punishment by the purlie: See *Amerce.*

America. The fourth part of the world, of late discovered in the West-part of the world by *Americus Vespusius*, of whom it retaines the name of *America.*

Amethyst. A precious stone of a purple colour, fit to grave any thing in, because it is not over-hard. It withstandeth drunkenness, as the name in Greek signifieth.

Ami-

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Amiable. Lovely.

Amitie. Friendship , love.

Amicable. Friendly.

Amnestie. Oblivion , forgetfulnesse.

Ammunition. Store, provision, or furniture for an army.

Ammoniacke. A kind of gum almost like to Frankincense, so called because it groweth in Libia, near the place where the Temple of *Ammon* was. There is also a kind of salt so called, which is found in Africa under sand, and is like unto allume.

Amner. See *Almoner*.

Amorous. Loving, or given to love,

Amovess. Love-tricks, and wanton love-toyes.

Amphibolie. A speech having a doubtfull sence, or which may be taken divers manner of waies.

Amphibologie. The same that *Amphibolie* is.

Amphiscians. Such people as dwell under the burning Zone, near the Equinoctiall line, so called because their shadowes at

noon are sometimes toward the North, sometimes toward the South.

Amphitheater. A place having seats and scaffolds in it, used among the old Romanes to shew spectacles and strange fights in. Offenders condemned to die, and Prisoners taken in Warr, were often brought to this place to fight and be devoured by wild beasts, the people sitting in safe places above, and inhumanely sporting themselves thereat: Also the Gladiators or Sword-players did fight here.

Ample. Large, great.

Amplifie. To enlarge.

Amplification. An enlarging.

Amplitude. Largenesse, greatnesse.

Amulet. Any thing hanged about the neck to preserve one from enchantment.

Amu'e. To put into a dump.

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to answer for themselves.

Anacephaleosis. The same as *Recapitulation*, but that the one is Greek, and the other Latin.

Anadem, A garland, or other like ornament of the head which women used.

Anagramme. An invention that by altering the places of the letters of ones name, changeth the word, and turneth it to some other sence, as if for *John*, one would write, *Honi*: there being just the same letters in them both.

Anagogicall. Pertaining to the high and deep understanding of the Scriptures, or other things. Properly, *Anagogicall* is that sence or interpretation of Scripture, that refers all to the Kingdome of Heaven, or eternall life: as *Tropologicall*, is that which refers to matters of life, and manners: and *Allegoricall*, that which interprets things spiritually: being all opposed to *Literall* or *Historicall*, otherwise called by some *Grammaticall*. As for example, *Jerusalem* in

the Scriptures, literally and historically, it is the chief and Royall Citie of *Iudea*: *Allegorically*, it is the Church: *Tropologically*, the soul: and *Analogically*, heaven.

Analogie. Proportion, agreement, or likeness of one thing to another.

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Analysis. A resolution or explicating of an intricate matter.

Analyticall. That which is explicated, &c.

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Anatomic. An incision or cutting. The art of knowing the scituation, office, and nature of all the parts of mans body.

Anatomi's. To cut and searh every part.

Anchovie. A Spanish fish less then our Sprat, preserved in pickle, and used by Gallants to draw down drink.

Anchore'sse. A religious woman that liveth solitary in some close place by her self.

Anchorite. A religious man living solitarie alone in some close place.

Angelicall. Like an Angel.

Angle. A corner.

Anguish. Grief of mind : vexation.

Angust. Streight, narrow.

Animadversion. A marking : as also punishment.

Animate. To encourage, to hearten on.

Anime. A white gum or rosin brought out of the West-Indies : It is very

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pleasant in smel, and being cast into the fire consumeth very quickly.

Animositie. Courage.

Annalls. Chronicles of things done from yeare to yeare.

Annats. First fruits paid of a spirituall living.

Annex. To knit or joyn to.

Annexation. The knitting or joyning, &c.

Annihilate. To make void, or bring to nothing.

Annihilation. The bringing to nothing, &c.

Anniver'sarye. A solemnitie kept every yeare at a set time.

Annotation. A note, mark, or exposition made upon any writing.

Annuall. Yearly.

Annuitie. Yearly payment of money to one, not in way of rent, but upon some other occasion.

Annall. To make void.

Annunciate. To tell or declare.

Annunciation. A declaring, or telling. More properly, the aniverlarie day dedicated to the remembrance,

brance of the Angel's message to the *Virgin Mary*.

Antagonist. An enemy an adversary.

Antartike Pole. The south pole of the world.

Antecedent. That which goeth before.

Anthems. See *Antiphone*.

Antichrist. An adversary to Christ: It is compounded of the Greek preposition *Anti*, and *Christus*, which signifieth contrary or against Christ.

Anticipate. To prevent: to take before an other.

Anticipation. A preventing; or taking before.

Antidate. The dating of a letter or other writing on some day already past.

Antidote. A medicine against poyson, or which serveth to amend any distemperature of the body.

Antike work. A work in painting or carving, of divers shapes of beasts, birds, flowers, &c. unperfectly mixt and made one out of another.

Antimonie. A white stone

found in silver mines.

Antipathy. A contrariety, or great disagreement of qualities.

Antiperistasis. A term used in Philosophy, when heat being kept in by cold waxeth the stronger in it self, or cold kept in by heat, groweth more vehement.

Antiphone. Any verse or little sentence, which Churchmen do by course sing one after another.

Antipodes. People under us that go with their feet toward ours.

Antique. Old, ancient.

Antiquary. One studious in matters of antiquity, or well acquainted in old Histories.

Antiquate. To make old, or of no account.

Antithesis. A contrariety of things placed against other; as the spokes be to a wheel.

Antlier. The lower branch of a Harts horn.

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Anxious. Careful: sad.

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sence, briefly expressing the properties of a thing; or which serveth as a maxime or principle to guide a man to any knowledge, specially in Philosophy and Physick.

Apocalypse. A divine book written by Saint *John Evangelist*, while he was banished in the Ile Pathmos: so called, because it containeth many profound mysteries there revealed unto him. In English it signifieth a Revelation.

Apocrypha. That which is hidden and not known. Doubtful.

Apocynon. A little bone in the left side of a Frog, of great vertue as some think.

Apogeon. A term in Astronomy, signifying the furthest distance of a Planet from the earth.

Apology. A defence: a speech or written answer made in justification of any person.

Apological. That which is spoken in defence.

Apophthegme. A short quick sentence worthy the noting.

Apoplexy. A very dangerous disease, wherein a man lieth without sense or motion, as if he were dead, with his eyes close, and great difficulty in fetching his breath. It cometh for the most part of cold and grosse Hegmatick humors, oppressing the brain in such sort, that the animal spirits cannot passe from thence into the sinews, as they were wont.

Apostasie. A revolting, or falling away from true religion.

Apostata. He that revolteth or falleth from true religion. *Julianus* one of the old Emperours, was most infamous for this crime.

Apostatical. Of or belonging to an Apostata.

Apostatize. To depart from, to fall off, to play the Apostate, or forsake ones religion.

Apostle. One sent in message: an Embassador.

Apostrophe. The cutting off the last vowel of a word.

Apozeme.

Apozeme. a drink made with water and divers spices and herbs, used instead of sirrups.

Appall. To make afraid.

Apparant. Clear, manifest, certain.

Appariter. A sumner: he that attacheth or summoneth one to appear at a Court.

Apparition. An appearing, or vision.

Appeach. To accuse, disclose, or bewray.

Appeal. a term in-law, when a malefactor accuseth, or discloseth those that were his confederates in the same offence, or any other: also when the defendant refuseth a Judge, and desireth to have his cause tryed by a superiour power, he is said then to appeal; as Saint Paul appealed from Festus to Cesar the Emperour.

Appellant. He which appealeth.

Appellation. a naming or calling.

Appendix. That which dependeth or hangeth upon another thing.

Appertinances. That which appertaineth or belongeth to another thing.

Appetite. a coveting, desire of, lust after, stomach unto.

Applause. To shew love or liking to a thing, by clapping the hands, or other sign of rejoycing.

Applause. A rejoycing or clapping the hands for joy.

Application. An applying of one thing to another.

Aptitude. Fittnesse, meetnesse, suitableness.

Apposition. a putting off one thing to another.

Apportion. To give or set out a portion.

Appretiation. a rating, valuing, prising, estimating.

Approbate. To like. to allow.

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Appropriation. A term used when any body corporate, or private man, hath the right unto a parsonage

ence, briefly expressing the properties of a thing; or which serveth as a maxime or principle to guide a man to any knowledge, specially in Philosophy and Physick.

Apocalypse. A divine book written by Saint *John Evangelist*, while he was banished in the Ile *Pathmos*: so called, because it containeth many profound mysteries there revealed unto him. In English it signifieth a Revelation.

Apocrypha. That which is hidden and not known. Doubtful.

Apocynon. A little bone in the left side of a Frog, of great vertue as some think.

Apogee. A term in Astronomy, signifying the farthest distance of a Planet from the earth.

Apology. A defence: a speech or written answer made in justification of any person.

Apological. That which is spoken in defence.

Apophthegme. A short quick sentence worthy the noting.

Apoplexy. A very dangerous disease, wherein a man lieth without sense or motion, as if he were dead, with his eyes close, and great difficulty in fetching his breath. It cometh for the most part of cold and grosse Hegmatick humors, oppressing the brain in such sort, that the animal spirits cannot passe from thence into the sinews, as they were wont.

Apostasie. A revolting, or falling away from true religion.

Apostata. He that revolteth or falleth from true religion. *Julianus* one of the old Emperours, was most infamous for this crime.

Apostatical. Of or belonging to an Apostata.

Apostatize. To depart from, to fall off, to play the Apostate, or forsake ones religion.

Apostle. One sent in message: an Embassador.

Apostrophe. The cutting off the last vowel of a word.

Apozeme.

A P

A P

Apozeme. a drink made with water and divers spices and herbs, used instead of sirrups.

Appall. To make afraid.

Apparant. Clear, manifest, certain.

Appariter. A sumner: he that attacheth or summoneth one to appear at a Court.

Apparition. An appearing, or vision.

Appeach. To accuse, disclose, or bewray.

Appeal. a term in-law, when a malefactor accuseth, or discloseth those that were his confederates in the same offence, or any other: also when the defendant refuseth a Judge, and desireth to have his cause tryed by a superiour power, he is said then to appeal; as Saint Paul appealed from Festus to Cesar the Emperour.

Appellant. He which appealeth.

Appellation. a naming or calling.

Appendix. That which dependeth or hangeth upon another thing.

Appertenance. That which appertaineth or belongeth to another thing.

Appetite. a coveting, desire of, lust after, stomach unto.

Applaude. To shew love or liking to a thing, by clapping the hands, or other sign of rejoycing.

Applause. A rejoycing or clapping the hands for joy.

Application. An applyer of one thing to another.

Aptitude. Firnesse, meetnesse, suitableness.

Apposition. a putting off one thing to another.

Apportion. To give or set out a portion.

Appretiation. a rating, valuing, pricing, estimating.

Approbate. To like. to allow.

Approbation. an allowance, or liking.

Appropriate. To challenge to ones self: to keep to him self alone.

Appropriation. A term used when any body corporate, or private man, hath the right unto a personage.

in themselves, and may receive the profit thereof, by maintaining a Vicar to serve in the place.

Arbiter. a Judge in a contröversie, chosen indifferent for both parties.

Arbitrement. an agreement made between parties, by an indifferent man to them both.

Arbitrary. Belonging to arbitrement; as also that which we may change at pleasure, left to discretion, not tyed to any rule, unlimited.

Arbitrate. To judge, to make an agreement. *Subst. arbitration.*

Arbitrator. See *Arbiter.*

* *Arblast.* A Crosse-bow.

Arceual. an armory, a storehouse of armour or artillery.

Arch. In composition signifieth chief; as in Archbishop, or arch-deacon, &c.

Archetype. The first and principal example, which is not taken out of any other thing, but is the very

Original thing it self.

Arches. Or the court of arches. It is the chiefest consistory and most ancient that belongs to the Archbishop of Canterbury, for the debating of Spirituall causes. So called from the place where they meet and hold this consistory, viz. *Bow Church* in London, which is in Latine named, *Arcuum Ecclesia*, or *Sancta Maria de Arcubus*: and it hath that denomination from the manner of building the top of that Steeple in the shape and figure of an Arch, or Bow.

Archidiaconal. Belonging to an arch-deacon.

Arch-flamine. One in the same degree of eminency above the *Flamines*; as is that of an arch bishop above ordinary Bishops.

Archiepiscopal. Belonging to an Arch bishop.

Architect. a chief work-man.

Architecture. The art or Science of building and comely contriving a house. It is written that this Science did begin in *Cain*; because

because he was the first that ever built a city, which he called by his son's name *Enoch*, as appeareth, *Gen. 4.*

Architrave. The reason-piece, or master-beam in buildings of timber.

Ardent. Burning hot; vehement. Subst. *ardency.*

Ardour. Heat; earnestness, ferventness.

Argent. Silver, or silver colour; sometime white. It is a term in Heraldry, as when silver is borne; the most precious metal next to gold.

Argonautes. The Worthies that went into *Colchos* to fetch the golden Fleece; so called of the ship *Argo* in which they sailed, The chief of them were *Jason*, *Typhis*, *Castor*, *Pollux*, *Hercules*, and *Theseus*.

Argue. To dispute, wrangle, controvert: also to declare, signifie.

Argumentation. Reasoning, proving by argument or reason.

Aridity. Drienesse.

Argopagite. A Lawyer

or chief Judge in Capital matters in the City of Athens; so called of a certain street in that City dedicated to *Mars*, in which those Judges were wont to sit. They were so severe in their judgments, that they sate to heare, and determine matters in the night time, to the end they would not behold the parties which were to be judged, but onely hear what could be objected and answered. Saint *Diomysius* converted to the Christian faith by Saint *Paul*, was one of those Judges.

Aristocratie. A kind of government, where the noble men, or chief persons bear all the sway.

Aristocraticall. Of or belonging to *aristocratie*.

Arithmetike. The art or numbring: It is written that *Abraham* first taught this art to the Egyptians, and that afterward *Pythagoras* did much increase it. Adject. *Arithmetical.*

Ark. In holy Scripture

it signifieth two things: he is called *Armadilio*, to wit, an armed beast. This at the commandment of God, which was 300. cubits long, 50. cubits broad, and 30. high, *Gen. 6.* Secondly, it signifieth a most precious and consecrated coffer or chest, called the ark of testament, made of the wood *Sethim*, and plated within and without all over with gold: It had four corners, and in each corner a golden ring, thorough which were put bars of the same wood *Sethim*, covered likewise with gold, which served for the carriage thereof. This Ark was two cubits and a half long, one cubit and a half broad, and one cubit and a half deep, *Exod. 25.* In it was kept part of the *Manna* in a pot of gold, also the two Tables of the Law, and *Aarons* rod that had budded, *Heb. 9.*

Armadilio. A beast in India of the bignesse of a young pig, covered over with small shells like unto armour; for which cause

Armado. a Fleet, or Navy, consisting of men of War.

Armipotent. Mighty, strong.

Armory. A place where any thing (especially arms and ammunition) is laid up to be kept.

Aromatick, or Aromatical. Sweet of savour: smelling like spice.

Aromatize. To put in spices, to mix or dresse any thing with spice.

Arraign. To accuse, or make culpable; and (as it were) to set or ordain to the bar of justice.

Arreages. Money or rent behind, not yet paid.

Arrian. An heretick of the sect of *Arrius* bishop of *Alexandria*, who devised a blasphemous doctrine against the divinity of our Saviour; which is thence called *Arrianisme*.

arride.

Arride. To please well, to content with delight.

Arrival, or arriving. A coming to land, bank, or shore: a landing.

Arrogancy. Pride, loftiness.

Arrogant. Proud, boasting.

Arrogate. To challenge, proudly more honour or praise then is due.

Arsenal. an armory, a magazin, or storehouse of warlike munition.

Artery. a vein with two coats, or a hollow sinew in which the spirits of life do passe through the body. These kind of veins proceed all from the heart, where the vital spirits are made, and are those which pant or beat, called commonly the pulses.

Articulate. To set down articles or conditions of agreement; as also distinct, as an articulate voyce, that is, a distinct voyce, and easie to be understood; as on the contrary, an indistinct voyce, and hard of understanding, is called an Inarticulate voyce or sound.

Artificial. Cunning, well contrived, skilfull.
Subst. Artifice.

Artick pole. The North pole of the world.

Artillery. Great ordnance for the wars. All sorts of warlike instruments in general; though most properly, Great guns, Cannon, Morter-pieces, and pieces of ordnances; such as we call the *Train of Artillery*.

Artisan. A handy craftsman; an Artificer.

Artist. He that is skilful in any art.

Asa sœtida. a dried gum or liquor, brought out of Media and Syria, of a strong loathsome savour; and is sometime applyed outwardly to the body.

Asceance, or A-skene. Sideways, or looking on one side, asquint.

Ascertain. To assure, to certifie.

Ascribe. To impure, apply, account, or attribute.

Astareoth. The name of an Idol; often mentioned in the Scriptures. So called, as most think, from the

resemblance that it had unto a sheep.

Ascertain. To assure, to certifie.

Hsh-wednesday. Vide *Ember-week.*

Asia. One of the three parts of the world bounding toward the East, in which is Pontus, Bithynia, Phrygia, Paphlagonia, Cappadocia, Armenia, Cyprus, Syria, Palestine, or the holy land, Arabia, Mesopotamia, (so called because it is in the midst between the two great rivers, Tygris and Euphrates) *Assyria*, Media, Persia, and divers other Countries.

Aspe. A venemous Serpent of a black earthie colour, and sometime yellow. The superstitious Egyptians did honor them, and their Kings used to wear the figure of an Asp in their Diadems. They go alwaies two and two together, and if it happen that one of them be killed, the other wil presently pursue him that slew his fellow, in such sort that he shal hard-

ly escape, unless he make great haste or pass over a river. If one be bitten by this Serpent, the best remedy is presently to cut off the members so bitten, if it be possible; otherwise he shall fall into a deadly sleep, & within few hours go away, as it were in a trance. *Cleopatra* Queen of Egypt, after the death of *Marcus Antonius* (whom she loved as her Husband) slew her self wilfully, by applying one of these asps to her body; because she would not be carryed in triumph to Rome, by *Augustus Caesar* who had vanquished her and *Antony*.

Asp. Et. Sight or the beholding of any thing. In Astronomie it signifieth the distance between the planers & heavenly signs: And there are four such *Aspects*. The first called a Trine aspect (because it divideth the heavens into three even parts) is the distance of foure signes from each other; as *Aries* beholdeth *Leo* and *Sagittarius*.

taurus with a Trine aspect, stance of one or five signs because these are distant is not called an aspect. foure signes, the one before the other after *Aries*. *Asperity*. Sharpnesse. *Asperion*. A sprinkling. The second called a Quartil, It is commonly taken in the worst sense, for a defamacion, or casting some blot or blur upon one, thereby to blemish his repute and credit. *Aspire*. To hope to come to a thing to seek advancement. To breath or blow, to be ambitious, to ayme at and to affect great matters out of height of spirit and ambition. *Aspiration*. a breathing, or pronouncing the letter H. before a vowel. *Assassine*. a Murtherer. *Assasinate*. a robbing, spoyling, or murdering in the high way. *Assault*, or *assail*. To set upon one; to flye, or leap upon. *Assure*. To make one sure or certain, to give one assurance. *Assent*. To agree unto, or consent; also an agreement, or consent. *Assentation*. Flattery. *Assert*. To affirm.

assertion.

Affertion. an affirming Judges in their circuits.
or avouching of any *Assisstant.* A helper.
thing.

Assisfor. an associate in also a Companion.
judgment.

Assesse. To taxe, assise, together in fellowship: a
or set down the rate. confederacy.

Assessors. Setters down of *Assoil.* To acquit, cleer,
rates, or leaviors of taxes; or pardon: to absolve.
also associates in judge-
ment.

Assets. A terme in the *Assumpfit.* When one for
Common Law, when we some consideration given
would signifie, that a man him, undertaketh any
hath goods enough come thing.

to his hands, to discharge *Assumption.* A lifting or
a dead mans debts or taking up: also the minor
legacies given by him. proposition in a Syllo-
gisme.

Asservation. an earnest
affirming.

Assiduity. Continuance, an agreement, assent, or
or continual attendance. avouching to a thing; also
adject. *assiduons.* a witnesse or record.

Assign. To appoint: also *Assitition.* a binding.
one that is appointed in *Assititive, or assitigent.*
another's behalf, substituted. which hath power to bind;
costive.

Assignation. an appoint-
ment. *Astrolabe.* an instrument
of Astronomy to gather
the motion of the Stars
by.

Assignment. an appointing
or passing a thing over to
another. *Astrology.* See Divination.
adject. astrological.

Assimilate. To compare,
liken unto, to resemble. *Astrologer.* One skilful
in astrology, or divina-
tion

Assizes. A sitting of

tion by stars.

Astronomy. an art that teacheth the knowledge of the course of the planets and stars. This art seemeth to be very ancient, for *Josephus, lib. prim. antig.* writeth, that the Sons of *Seth*, Nephews to *Adam*, (for *Seth* was *Adams* son) did first find it out: who hearing their Grandfather *Adam* foretell of the universal flood which should shortly drown the world, they thereupon erected two great pillars, engraving in them the principles of astronomy; which pillars were the one of brick, the other of stone; because if the water should haply wash away the brick, yet the stone might preserve the knowledge hereof for posterity.

Astronomer. One that is skilfull in astronomy; in the motions and courses of the stars.

Astronomical. Belonging to Astronomy.

Atchievement. A terme of Heraldry, signifying the armes of any Gentleman

set out fully with all that belongeth to it: also the performance of any great matter.

Atheisme. The damnable opinion of the Atheist.

Atheist. He that wickedly believeth there is no God, or no rule of Religion. adj. atheistical.

Atom. a mote in the sun beam; any thing so small, that it cannot be divided, or made lesse.

Atonement. An agreement, union, or reconciliation. The word seems to be compounded of *at*, and *one*, as it were a making *at one*.

Atrocity. Cruelty; outrageousnesse, fiercenesse.

Attache. To take; to lay hands on. Subst. attache-ment.

Attainder. a conviction or proving one guilty of a capital offence.

Attaint. Convicted or proved guilty of some great crime.

Attempt. To assay, try, or go about to do any thing; also an enterprise, or attempting.

Attentive.

Attentive. Diligently hearkening.

Attenuate. To make lesse, thinner, or slenderer.

Attest. To bear witness; to testifie.

Attestation. A witnessing; a justification, or proving by witness.

Attired. a term used among Heralds, when they have occasion to speak of the horns of a Buck or Stag: also apparelled, or dressed.

Attourne. He that by mutuall consent taketh charge of any other mans businesse; an Advocate.

Attournement. The paying of any small piece of money by a Tenant, in token that he acknowledgeth the party to whom he payeth it, to be now his Landlord.

Attract. To draw or pull to; to allure.

Attraction. A drawing or pulling too.

Attractive. Drawing, or which hath vertue to draw.

Attraction. A handling or feeling.

Attribute. To give to, or impute. It signifieth sometime a fit epithet and title or terme applyed to any thing.

Attrition. Rubbing, fretting, wearing: also Sorrow, &c.

Avail. To profit, or be useful or profitable. *Available.* Profitable.

Avarice. Covetousnesse. adject. *Avaricious.*

Aucupation. Hunting after a thing.

Audacious. Bold, hardy.

Audacity. Boldnesse.

Audible. That which is so spoken that it may be heard.

Auditor. An Officer of accounts: It is often taken for a hearer.

Auditory. an assembly, company of hearers.

Audience. A hearing or hearkening: sometime it signifieth an assembly of people hearkening to some thing spoken.

Ave Mary. The salutation of the blessed Virgin by the angel.

Averre. To justifie, avouch or maintain a thing.

Averment.

A V

Averment. A terme in Law when one offereth to prove that his plea is good.

Aversion. A turning away, a disliking.

Avert. To turn away.

Augment. To encrease.

Augmentation. an increasing.

Augur. See Divination.

Auguration. A divination by flying of birds.

Avocation. A withdrawing, or calling from, a distraction.

Avidity. Greedinesse.

Avoir de pois. Or, as we commonly, but falsely call it, *Aver du poy*; which signifies in French, To have weight; because this pound (which containeth 16 ounces) hath more weight by 4. ounces, then that which is called *Troy-weight*, which containeth but twelve ounces to the pound.

Avouch. To approve, allow.

Avowable. That which one may justifie and maintain.

Avow. To justifie or

maintaine.

Avowry. A Law term; when a Bayliffe or other Officer, avoweth or justifieth the lawful taking of a distresse from any man.

Auricular. Spoken in ones ear.

Auripigmentum. See Orpment.

Aurora. The morning.

Auspicious. Lucky: fortunate.

Austere. Sharp, severe; cruel; sower, stern, grim.

Austerity. Sharpnesse, hard usage.

Authenticall. Or, *Authenticke*. That which is undeniable, and approved of all men.

Authorize. To put in authority, or give power unto.

Autumne. Harvest time: one of the four quarters of the year; the other three are winter, spring-tide, and sommer.

Autumnal. Of, or belonging to. Aurumne.

Await. To watch, or lye in wait for, to seek or tarry for an opportunity to do something.

Award

B A

Award. Judgment, arbitrement, sentence, especially such as is given by Arbitrators.

Auxiliary. Helpful, ayding, assistant; whence the Forces raised in ayd of the trained bands, with us called *auxiliaries*.

Axiome. A Maxime, or proposition, or short sentence generally allowed to be true; as in saying, the whole is greater then a part. It signifieth also in Logick, any perfect sentence, that affirmeth or denyeth a thing; as in saying, *Cesar* is merciful, or *Cesar* is not merciful.

* **Aye.** For ever.

Azymes. A solemnity of seven dayes among the Jewes, in which it was not lawfull to eat leavened bread: the Pasche or Easter of the Jewes.

Azure. A fine blew colour.

B

Babel. Confusion. The Tower of Babel.

Baboon. A beast much

B A

like an ape, but greater; a great Monkie.

Bacchanals. The feasts of *Bacchus*.

Badger. A cognisance, or peculiar mark of distinction.

Badger. He that buyeth corn or victuall in one place, to carry into another. It is also a beast of the bignesse of a young Hog, living in the woods, commonly called a Brock.

Baggage. The luggage or carriage of an army.

Baile. Security given, that one arrested or attached, shall be forthcoming: also to become surety for one.

* **Bale.** Sorrow; great misery.

Balase. Gravel or any thing of weight laid in the bottome of ships to make them go upright.

Baleful. Sorrowful.

Balke. A little piece of ground in arable land, which by mischance the Plough slippeth over, so that it is not ploughed at all. Hence to balke, or to passe over, or by.

Ballast.

Ballast. any thing that is put into a ship (as gravel, sand, or the like) to give it its due poise, that it may sail steadily, and safely. Which doth as it were ballance her, and make her sail upright.

Ballon. The round Globe or top of a pillar.

Balme. A precious juyce or liquor, otherwise called *Balsamum*, or *Opobalsamum*. It droppeth by cutting out of a little low plant (about a yard high) having leaves like Rue, but whiter, which plant groweth in Egypt, and some places of the holy Land. This juyce is somewhat like to oyl, but more clammy, and inclining to a certain rednesse. It hath a strong smell, and is not pleasant in taste: Being put into a vessel of water, it will sink down to the bottom like a round pearl, without breaking, and may be taken up again with the point of a knife. It is an excellent medicine to take any skar out of the body, and for divers other

purposes, but very costly and rarely gotten. *Saladinus* writes; that there was but one vineyard of these in the whole world, and that belonged to the great Turk.

Balneo. A bath.

Balsamum. See Balm.

Bandy. To toss up and down, like a ball at tennis: also to follow a faction.

Bane. Destruction: no French word, as some have thought, but pure Saxon.

Banefull. i. e. Destructive.

Bankrupt. an unthrift, that hath spent all, and is broken.

Barneret, Or Knight banneret. One inferiour to a Baron, and better then an ordinary Knight.

Baptisme. It commonly signifieth a dipping or washing. adject. Baptismal.

Baptist. a washer. Saint *John* the son of *Zacharias* was so called, for that he first began to Baptize or wash men in the River *Jordan* to the remission of sins.

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Barbarisme.

Barbarisme. or *Barbarousnesse.* Rudenesse in speech, or behaviour, outrageous cruelty.

* *Bardes.* Poets.

* *Barret.* A kinde of dance.

Barbed. Bearded, having a beard; also trapped.

* *Barbican.* An Arabick word, signifying a Watch-tower, Fortreſs, or Bulwark.

* *Barn.* See *Bearne.*

Baron. A Noble-man, Lord, &c. Hence the Nobility termed the *Baronage*, which word also signifieth the degree, dignity, and possessions of a Baron.

Baronet. He that is inferiour to a Baron, but above to an ordinary Knight.

Barreſter. He that is allowed to plead cauſes at the barre.

Barreter. A common quarreller: one that is ever ſuing and moleſting others without cauſe.

Barricado. A warlike defence, of emptie Barrels, and ſuch like veſſels, laid

at the breach of a wall to keep out the enemies.

Barriers. A warlike exerciſe of men fighting together with ſhort ſwords, and within ſome appointed compaſſe.

Barter. To bargain or exchange commodities for commodities.

Barton. A Corn-Farm, but extended to ſuch lands as the Lord of a Mannor keeps in his own hands, as it were in demain, not let out.

Base, or *Baſis.* In Architecture it ſignifieth the foot of a pillar, or the foundation that supporteth any thing.

Baſhfull. Modest: ſhame-fac't. One that cannot keep countenance, but bluſh.

Baſiſk. Otherwiſe called a Cockatrice: the moſt venomous ſerpent that is. It breaketh ſtones and blaſteth all plants with the breath thereof, burning every thing that it goeth over; neither can any herb grow neere the place where

where it lyeth. It is poy- sharp head, and a white
son to poyson, and driveth spot thereon like a crown,
away all other serpents, wherefore he is called by
with only hissing. If a man- Some in Latine *Regulus*,
touch it but with a stick, viz. a little King. It goeth
it will kill him, and if it not winding like other
see a man as far off, it serpents, but upright up-
destroyeth him with his the middle, holding up the
looks. This serpent is not brest thereof. It breedeth
above a foot long, of color onely in the hot burning
between black and yellow, sands of Africa: Of this
having red eyes, a very Basilisk the Poet *Lucan*

*Sibilaque effundens cunctas terrentia pestes.
Ante venena nocens, late sibi submovet omne
Vulnus, & in vacua regnat Basiliscus arena.*

With deadly hisse the Basilisk,
all other plagues doth fright.
And speedier kills then poysons can,
with his infectious sight.
Hee'le have no neighbour dwell neer him,
he loves to live alone.
And tyrant-like reigns by himself,
in cave of sandy stone.

Bastae. A Noble-man, or *Baston.* A staffe, or cud-
great Commander under gell: sometime it signifi-
the great Turk. erh an officer of the Fleet,

Bastardize. To corrupt, attending in the Kings
adulterate, sophisticate, or Court, with a red staffe, to
change one of its own kind convey such to ward, as are
into a worse. there committed.

Bastinado. A staffe: a *Batch* of Bread. A
cudgell. whole baking, or an oven
D full

full of bread: as much as an oven will hold at one baking.

Battry. a beating or striking.

Battlements on walls. Certain square gaps, or notches, somewhat like indentures made on the tops of walls, at an even distance one from another, serviceable in time of warre to shoot, throw out, or cast down offensive things at or upon the enemy, or assailant.

Battologie. Often repeating of one and the same thing.

Baabee. a small coin: a farthing.

* **Baudkin.** Tinsell. i. e. Stufte or cloth made partly of silk, and partly of gold or silver.

* **Baine.** A Bathe.

Bdellium. a Gumme brought out of Arabia, and the Holy land, of a sweet smell and bitter taste. It hath vertue to mollify and ripen hard swellings, and is good against the stiffness of sinews or other parts, and against the bi-

ting of venomous beasts.

Beads of Saint Illine. Certain round roots brought out of Florida, which being dry are very hard, on the outside black, and inwardly white: of a sweet smell and good taste. They are of great vertue against griefs of the stomach, as also of the kidneys or reins.

Beacorage. Mony paid for maintaining Beacons.

Beadsman. an Orator; or one that prayeth for another.

Beame. The main horn of a Hart or Stag.

* **Bearn.** A child.

Beatifical. Making happy, or blessed.

Beatitude. Blessedness.

Beaver. In armour it signifieth that part of the helmet which may be lifted up, to take breath the more freely; It is also a beast of very hot nature, living much in the water. His two forefeet are like the feet of the beast called *Gattus*, (as *Joannes de Sancto Amando* writeth;) but what this *Gattus* is, I do not well understand, only

I suppose it to be an *Otter*. Upon these feet he hath very sharp clawes, wherewith he taketh his prey, and hangeth upon water banks. His hinder feet are made like to the foot of a Goose, wherewith he swimmeth. He hath very sharp teeth, and doth much harm to trees, with gnawing the roots and rynds of them. It is written that if a Beaver come into a strange place, where he hath not been bred, the other Beavers will make him their slave, to provide them meat, and pull off all the hair from his back, that he may be known. The stones of this beast are sold in Apothecaries shops, by the name of *Castoreum*: they are much used in Physick, being very good against palsies and cold diseases of the sinewes: But the skin is of more value then the stones.

Bedrid. One so sick or unfirm, as that he cannot rise from his bed.

Beeglue. That which Bees

do make at the entry of their Hive, to keep out cold.

Bessings. The first milk that cometh from the Teat, after the birth of any thing. Such milk as Cows give for some dayes together after they have newly calved.

Beeves. Oxen.

* *Behight*. To promise, or vow.

Belial. an Hebrew word, signifying a wicked naughty person. An Apostate; one without yoke, and is many times taken for the devil.

Belive. By and by, anon.

Bellona. Warr, or the goddess of Warr among the Heathen.

Belt. A girdle.

Belzebub. An Hebrew word compounded of *Bel*, which in that language signifieth an Idol, and *Zebub*, a Fly; so that *Belzebub* signifieth the Idol of Flies: notwithstanding commonly it is taken for the devil.

Benediction. A blessing.

B E

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Benediction. A blessing.

B E

Benefactor. A friend, one that doth good.

Benefice. An Ecclesiastical living, or promotion.

Beneficence. A doing good.

Beneficent. Liberal, loving.

Beneficial. Profitable: Of much concernment or good.

Benevolence. Good will.

Benevolent. Loving, friendly, well wishing.

Benigne. Friendly, gentle, favourable, courteous, kind.

Benignity. Friendliness: liberty, courtesie.

*** Benison.** A blessing.

Benumme. To stupifie, astonie, or deprive of feeling.

Benzwine. A sweet smelling gumme, good against hoarseness and the cough, being dissolved in water and drunken. It hath many other excellent properties to be used in Physick. The tree upon which it groweth, is not with us certainly known.

Bequeath. To assign by will or testament.

B E

Berill. A precious stone brought out of India, cut most commonly with sixe corners, because otherwise it would not shew so fair; if the sticking out of the corners did not make the brightnesse more manifest. It is of a greenish colour, like the water of the Sea.

Beastial. Beastly; dishonest.

Beastiality. Beastliness.

Bevie. A herd of row Bucks; most commonly with us it signifieth, a great number of Quails in company together.

Bevie grease. The fat of a Row Deer.

Bezar stone. A stone of excellent vertue against poyson, very costly, and of great account in Physick. It is commonly of the bignesse of an Acorn or Chestnut, being compounded of certain thin scales, one upon another, like the scales of an Onion. It is easie to be scraped or cut, and if it continue long in water, it melketh. The middle part is something

thing hollow, and full of powder, of the same substance that the stone is of. And this is a marke to know whether the stone be fine and true; for the Indians doe counterfeite them sometimes, and deceive many. This stone is taken out of the bowels of a beast in India, much like a Hart, saying that his horns are like a goates.

The occasion of the growing of the stones (as some write) is thus; These

Harts or wilde Goats (for they resemble both) going to the dennes of

Serpents in those Countries, do with their breathing compell them to come forth, and then eat

them: after they goe whereas water is, and plunge themselves therein until they perceive the fury of the venome be past, and till then they will not drink a drop, being come forth of the water, they go into the fields, where feeding upon many healthful herbs,

(known to them by natural instinct to be of vertue against poyson) they are perfectly freed from all danger; and by the mixture of these herbs with the Serpents eaten before, these Bezar stones are very strangely (as is said) ingendered within them: growing by little and little, as appeareth by the scales thereof one folded upon another.

Bezill. The broad part of a Ring, in which the stone or signet is set.

Bice. A fine blew colour used by Painters.

Bickering. Fighting, as in a fray.

Biennial. That lasteth two years; that is done from two yeares to two years, or every second year.

Bigamie. The marriage of two wives; not both together, but severally after the death of the first. Double marriage.

Bigamus. Twice married, he that hath had 2 wives. Such an one the Romish Church admitteth not to the Ministry.

Bigot. an hypocrite; also a scrupulous or superstitious person. The word came into *England* out of *Normandy*, where it continues to this day in that sense.

Billowes. The waves, great and rugged tossings of the Sea, or other water.

Bipartite. Divided in two parts. Of two parts.

Birgandes. A kind of wild goose.

Bissextile. Leap year, so called, because the six Calends of March are in that year twice reckoned: viz. on the 24. and 25. of February, so that leap year hath one day more then other yeares have. This leap year is observed every fourth year, and was first devised by *Julius Caesar*, to accommodate or make the year agree with the course of the Sun.

Bitumen. A kind of clay, naturally clammy like pitch, growing in some Countries of *Asia*. It was of old used in Physick. The best is heavy, bright and

cleer, of purple colour, and having a strong smell. The black is accounted naught. This *Bitumen* was used instead of mortar, at the building of the tower of Babel, as appeareth in *Gen. cap. 11*. There is also a kind of *Bitumen*, like unto a liquor, flowing out of some fountaines in the Island *Sicilly*, which is used instead of oyl to burn in lamps.

Blaine. A Bile.

Blandishing. Soothing, smoothing, glozing with, flattering, fawning on. Subst. *Blandishment*.

Blankemanger. A Custard.

Blazon. Or, blaze; as a coat of armes, i.e. to draw or set it forth in due manner, to the intent it may be known.

Blemishes. Marks made by hunters, to shew where a Deer hath gone in.

Blend. To mixt or mingle together.

Blewmanle. The name of an office of one of the Purservants at armes.

Blith. Merry, frolick, joyful.

Blomary. The first forge, through which the iron passeth, after it is once melted out of the myne.

Bloodstone. A stone growing in Ethiopia and Arabia; of nature astringent, stopping any issue of blood, and eating proud flesh out of wounds. It is of a dark colour, like unto congealed blood.

Bludding. A pudding made of blood.

* **Bode.** To foretell, or prognosticate.

Bole armoniack. A reddish stone like to ruddle, of a very binding nature, and of great vertue against the plague.

Bolus. A medicine which must be eaten; a mouthfull.

Bona fide. Really, truly, without deceit or fraud.

Bonayre. vide *Debonair*.

Bone breaker. A kind of Eagle, having so strong a beake that therewith she breaketh bones.

Bongrace. A tire which children used to wear to keep off the Sun.

Boynet. A hat, or cap.

Booby. A Lobcock.

Boone. A request, a suit, a demand, a good turn; sometime it signifieth good: as a boon companion, a good companion.

Boot-haling. See *Forrage*.

* **Boot.** Help, succour, ayd; advantage.

Bottleffe. Without amends, or remedy; to no purpose or advantage.

Boyas. A white substance like unto salpeter, wherewith goldsmiths use to solder gold and silver; some write it is the gum of a tree, which is very unlikely: others affirm it to be made of old leas of oyl, by art and drying in the Sun, brought to be white; notwithstanding I suppose it rather to be a mineral.

Boreas. The northeast wind.

* **Bourne.** A Well-spring or Fountain head; also the brook issuing thereof.

Boutefeu. A wilful firer of houses; a fire-brand of sedition;

B R

sedition; one that loves to set and see men together by the eares.

Bowser. as in a Colledge; The steward or purse-bearer there.

Braces. In building it signifieth the pieces of timber, which bend forward on both sides, and bear up the rafters; also, such as they use in printing. It is also a term of art among Huntsmen and Faulconers; as for two Hares, or two Pheasants, they say a *Brace* of Hares, and a *brace* of Pheasants: but a *pair* of Pigeons, and a *couple* of Dogs or Ducks.

Brachmans. A sect of Philosophers in India, that lived only by herbs, roots, and fruit.

Brachygraphy. A short kind of writing, as a letter for a word.

Bragadochio, a Braggard, or bragging fellow; a mere crack, or boaster.

Braket. A drink made of water and honey.

Brandish. To shake and wave, properly a sword or

B R

such like weapon.

Brainfick. Mad, foolish, furious.

* **Bretful.** Top full.

Breviary. An Epitome or compendious abridgement: also a Breviate or Masse-book.

Brevity. Shortnesse.

Breviary. A summary or compendious abridgment; also, a Liturgy book, containing Latine prayers used among the Papists. It is divided into two parts; *pars æstivalis*, for summer; and *pars hyemalis*, for winter. *Missale*; is another Liturgy book of theirs, shewing the rites and ceremonies used by them in the *Masse*.

Breviate. A brief, note, little or short writing.

Brigade. A troop, crew, or company.

Brigandine. A coat of defence.

Brigantine. A kind of small light-ship.

Brime. A term used among hunters when the wild Boare goeth to the female.

Brocade. Meanes used by

by a spokesman; as also his rewards, or the recompence of his paines.

Broches. The first head or horns of a Hart or Stag.

Brocke. See Badger.

Brocket. A red Deer two year old.

Brothell. A house of dishonesty.

Brothetry. Dishonestly, baudery.

Brownist. A disciple or follower of one *Brown*, a notorious separatist and apostate from the Church of England in Queen Elizabeths dayes.

Bruit. A report spread abroad; a rumour or report.

Brumall. Of or belonging to winter.

Brute. Beastly, barbarous.

Brutish. The same.

Brutishnesse. Beastliness, barbarous behaviour.

Budge. A furre of a kind of Kid in other Countries.

Busse. A Beast like a Bull, with a very long mane; This beast breed-

eth in the woods of Germany.

Bussoon. A merry fool, jester, or Parasite.

Bugle. The same that Busse is; sometime a black horn.

Bull. A writ, commission, or letter sealed and sent from the Pope; also an improper, incongruous, or ridiculous speech or expression.

Bullion. Silver unrefined, not yet made in money. Silver or Gold in the masse or billor.

Burdon. A deep base.

Burganet. A Helmet, a Head-piece.

Burgage. A tenure proper to Burrough towns.

Burgemaster. A chief Ruler or Magistrate in a City, Burrough, or Town.

Burghmate. A Town Court, or an assembly of the Magistrates of a town to consult, and make laws and orders for the good government of the place.

Burglary. The breaking and entring into a house by

by night, with intent to steal or kill.

Burnet. A hood or attire for the head.

Burnish. To make a thing to glister or look fair by rubbing it, to polish. It is also a term among hunters, when Harts spread their hornes after they be frayed or new rubbed.

* *Burled.* It sometimes signifieth armed.

Burly. Grosse, fat, great.

Burre. The round roll of horne, next the head of a Hart.

Bursholder. A Headborough, or officer in a Borough.

Buttresses. Staies for to bear up any building, or make it strong.

Buxome. Pliant, amiable, obedient. Blith, merry.

Buxomnes. Lowliness, humbleness.

C

C *Abal.* The tradition of the Jews doctrine of religion.

Cabalist. One skilful in the doctrine of the Jewes religion.

Cabination. A great and hearty laughter; when one laughs till he cack again, as we say.

Cackle. To make such a noise as a hen does when she hath newly laid. To laugh, and giggle.

Cathos. An herb of red colour, growing in India, which is of verue against the stone, and to provoke urine.

Cacodemon. An evil spirit; a Devil.

Cadence. The falling of the voyce.

Caiole. To amuse, to cast a mist before one, by fair words, with a purpose to deceive, or undermine.

Caitif. A wretch, or wicked person.

Calaber. A little gray beast of the bignesse of a Squirrell, whose skin is used for furre;

Calamarie. A fish which hath his head between his hinder part and his belly, with two bones, one like a knife, the other like a quill, whereof he is called by some a Cutle fish.

Calimate. Or *Calcime.*

To

To burn; to bring metals into powder by burning.

Calcination. A burning, a turning into ashes.

Calculate. To cast account, to reckon.

Calculation. An account, a reckoning.

Calends. It signifieth properly, the first day of every moneth, being spoken alone by it self. If *Pridie* be placed before it, then it signifieth the last day of the moneth going before, as *Pridie, Calend, Januarii*, is the last day of December. If any number be placed with it, it signifieth that day in the former moneth, which cometh so much before the moneth named; as the tenth *Calends* of March is the twentieth day of February, because if one begin at March, & reckon backwards, that twentieth day is the tenth day before March. In March, May, July, and October, the *Calends* begin at the sixteenth day, in other months at the fourteenth,

which *Calends* must ever beare the name of the moneth following, and be numbred backward from the first day of the said following moneths.

Calse. The Fawne or young one of a Red Deer.

Calse. To make warm.

Calefaction. A making warm, or heating.

Caliginous. Dimme, obscure, misty, almost dark.

Caliph. A King or Potentate. The Persians use to call their Princes or Emperours by this name.

Calletra. A lewd woman.

Callidity. Subtilty, craftinesse.

Caltrop. an instrument used sometime in War. It is a little thing made with four pricks of iron; of such a fashion, that which way soever it be thrown, one point will alwayes stick up like a nail, to spoil the enemies horse feet.

Caligraphy. Fair writing.

Calico. A certain kind of Russe; so named, from

Calicut,

C A

Calicut. a Countrey in the Indies, from whence it is brought to us.

Galiop. A name of one of the nine Muses.

Calvinist. One of Calvins religion; a follower of Calvin.

Calumniate. To slander; to belie one shamefully; to accuse falsely.

Calumniation. Slandorous lying.

* *Camose.* Crooked upward, as commonly, the noses of black Moores be.

Camerade. A chamber-fellow, one with whom is holden intimate acquaintance, and familiarity.

Camphire. A kinde of Gumme, as *Avicen* writeth. But *Platarius* affirmeth it to be the juyce of an herb. It is white of colour, and cold and dry in operation.

Cancel. To deface, cut or blot out.

* *Cameline.* Chamler.

Candid. White, fair; also gentle, courteous, fair-conditioned; also upright, sincere.

C A

Candour. Courtesie, ingenuiry, uprightnesse, fairnesse.

Caniculare. See Dog-dayes.

Canine. Dogged, dog-like.

Canker. A hard swelling in the veines, being overcharged with hot melancholly humours. It is called a Canker, because the veines so swollen are like unto the claws of a Crab. This disease may happen in any part of the body, but most commonly in womens breasts; by reason of their spongy hollownesse, and great number of veines there meeting. If it continue long, it is very hard to cure, because gentle medicines will do no good, and strong do increase the raging malice of it.

Cannibal. A barbarous savage person: one that eateth mans flesh.

Canon. A Greek word; properly signifying a rule or line, to make any thing straight, or to try the straightnesse of it. Here-
of

of Lawes or Decrees for Church Government are called Canons. And certain times of prayer used by Churchmen, were called Canonick houres of prayer.

Canonick. Approved by common or exact rule.

Canonist. A professor or practiser in the Canon Law.

Canonier. He that shooteth in great Ordnance.

Canonize. To declare and pronounce one for a Saint.

Canonization. The solemnity of Canonizing or pronouncing one to be a Saint.

Cantharides. Certain Flyes shining like gold, breeding in the tops of Ashe and Olive trees beyond Sea. They are sometime used by Physitians, to raise blisters in the body; but their heads, wings, and feet must be cast away. The juyce of them is poysonous.

Canticle. A Sonnet.

Cap a pe. From head to

foot; from top to bottom, throughout.

Canton. A term in Heraldry; and it is a little square corner in the upper part of an Escutcheon.

Canons. To sift out a matter; to sue for.

Cape. A corner of land shooting out into the Sea; a Promontory.

Capability, or *Capacity.* An aptnesse to contain, receive, or hold a thing. Apprehension or understanding.

Capable. Which can contain or hold a thing.

Caparason. Bards or Trapping for a horse.

Capers. A prickly plant, almost like to brambles, growing in Spain, Italy, and other hot Countries. The root hereof is much used in Physick, against obstructions of the spleen or milt. The flowers and leaves are brought hither from Spain, preserved in brine, and are commonly eaten with Mutton. They stirre up the appetite, warm the stomach, and open the stoppings of the liver

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liver and milt.

Capital. Chief principall; sometime deadly, mortal, abominable.

Capite. A tenure, when a man holdeth lands, immediately of the king, as of his Crown.

Capitole. an ancient palace in Rome, so called.

Capitulate. To draw or bring into Chapters; to article, to treat or agree upon articles.

Capuchin. A Fryer of S. Francis order, wearing a cowle or capouche, but no shirt nor breeches.

Capriole. Leaping of a horse above ground, called by horsemen, the Goats leap.

Capricious. Humorous, fantastical.

Capricorn. One of the twelve signs in the Zodiack. When the Sun is in this sign, the dayes are at the shortest, and then is the *Winter Solstice*. And because the Sun, when it is come so low, does return back again, and the dayes begin to encrease, it is therefore called the *Tro-*

pick of Capricorn.

Capstand. an instrument to wind up things of great weight; some call it a Crane; others, a Capstake.

Captious. Short, quick, carping, or catching at others words, quarrellsome in demands.

Captivate. To take prisoner, or bring into captivity.

Captivity. Bondage, imprisonment.

Cavanna. A Gumme brought out of the West Indies, of great vertue against aches proceeding of cold causes.

Carbine. A Petronel, or horsemans piece, as also an horseman that serveth therewith.

Carbonado. A rasher, or any thing that is broiled, upon the coales.

Carbuncle. It hath two significations, namely a precious stone, and a dangerous sore. 1. Carbuncle stone, is bright, of the colour of fire. It hath many vertues, but chiefly prevaleth against the danger

ger of infectious ayr. The best of these stones will shine in darknesse, like a burning coal, as *Albertus* writeth, himself hath seen. Others shine but a little, and are lesse esteemed; but such as shine not at all, are scarce of any reckoning: these stones are found in some Countreys of *Africa*. 2. Carbuncle disease, is a botch or ulcer, or plague-sore, (otherwise called by a Greek name, *Anthrax*) caused of grosse hot blood, which raiseth blisters, and burneth the skin: This ulcer is ever accompanied with a Fever.

Cardones. An herbe in India, of vertue to heal sores.

Careffe. To use kindly, to make much, by words, or deeds.

Carlo Sancto. A root growing in the West Indies, of a pleasant smell and bitter taste, the rynde whereof being chewed, draweth down fleame and humours from the head, and being drunken in

powder is good against divers inward diseases.

Carcanet. A small chain.

Cardinal. Chief, principal; also, the name an Ecclesiastical dignity, next to the Popes. Of these there be sundry kinds, as Priests Cardinals, Deacon Cardinals, &c. of which, see Onuphrius, *De origine Cardinalatus*.

Carnal. Fleishly.

Carnality. Fleishlinesse.

Carneval. Shrovetide; so called, of the Italians and French, and signifying, Farewel fleish.

Carnosity. Fulnesse of fleish; fleishinesse.

Carol. A Christmas song; sometime a dance.

Carouse. To quaffe, ripple, and drink whole cups.

Carpe. To check, taunt, or rebuke.

Careere. A short swift race with a Horse, as at Justs, Tournaments.

Carrike. A great ship of burden.

Carthusian. A Fryer so called, such as they sometime

liver and milt.

Capital. Chief principall; sometime deadly, mortal, abominable.

Capite. A tenure, when a man holdeth lands, immediately of the king, as of his Crown.

Capitole. an ancient palace in Rome, so called.

Capitulate. To draw or bring into Chapters; to article, to treat or agree upon articles.

Capuchin. A Fryer of S. Francis order, wearing a cowle or capouche, but no shirt nor breeches.

Capriole. Leaping of a horse above ground, called by horsemen, the Goats leap.

Capricious. Humorous, fantastical.

Capricorn. One of the twelve signs in the Zodiack. When the Sun is in this sign, the dayes are at the shortest, and then is the *Winter Solstice*. And because the Sun, when it is come so low, does return back again, and the dayes begin to encrease, it is therefore called the *Tro-*

pick of Capricorn.

Capstand. an instrument to wind up things of great weight; some call it a Crane; others, a Capstake.

Captious. Short, quick, carping, or catching at others words, quarrellsome in demands.

Captivate. To take prisoner, or bring into captivity.

Captivity. Bondage, imprisonment.

Cavanna. A Gumme brought out of the West Indies, of great vertue against aches proceeding of cold causes.

Carbine. A Petronel, or horsemans piece; as also an horseman that serveth therewith.

Carbonado. A rashe, or any thing that is broiled, upon the coales.

Carbuncle. It hath two significations, namely a precious stone, and a dangerous sore. 1. *Carbuncle* stone, is bright, of the colour of fire. It hath many vertues, but chiefly prevailerth against the dan-

ger of infectious ayr. The best of these stones will shine in darknesse, like a burning coal, as *Albertus* writeth, himself hath seen. Others shine but a little, and are lesse esteemed; but such as shine not at all, are scarce of any reckoning: these stones are found in some Countreys of *Africa*. 2. Carbuncle disease, is a botch or ulcer, or plague-sore, (otherwise called by a Greek name, *Anthrax*) caused of grosse hot blood, which raiseth blisters, and burneth the skin: This ulcer is ever accompanied with a Fever.

Cardones. An herbe in India, of vertue to heal sores.

Careffe. To use kindly, to make much, by words, or deeds.

Carlo Sancto. A root growing in the West Indies, of a pleasant smell and bitter taste, the rynde whereof being chewed, draweth down fleame and humours from the head, and being drunken in

powder is good against divers inward diseases.

Carcanet. A small chain.

Cardinal. Chief, principal; also, the name an Ecclesiastical dignity, next to the Popes. Of these there be sundry kinds, as Priests Cardinals, Deacon Cardinals, &c. of which, see Onuphrius, *De origine Cardinalatus*.

Carnal. Fleshly.

Carnality. Fleshlinesse.

Carneval. Shroveide; so called, of the Italians and French, and signifying, Farewel flesh.

Carnosity. Fulnesse of flesh; fleshinesse.

Carol. A Christmas song; sometime a dance.

Carouse. To quaffe, tipple, and drink whole cups.

Carpe. To check, taunt, or rebuke.

Careere. A short swift race with a Horse, as at Jufts, Tournaments.

Carrike. A great ship of burden.

Carthusian. A Fryer so called, such as they sometime



time of the Charter house
in London.

Casani. India bread.

Cashier. To discharge, it, some sweet smelling
or turn out of office or herb; as *Virg. Eclog.*
service.

Tum Casia atque aliis intexens suavis herbis.

Also Ovid, *Quo simul ac Casias & nardi lenis aristas,*

Quassaque cum sulva substravit Cinnama myrrha.

Lactantius also; *De Phœnice.*

Cinnama dehinc, auramque procul spirantis amomi;

Congerit & mixto balsama cum folio.

Non Casia mitis, nec olentis vimen acanthi,

Nec thuris Lacryma, guttaque pinguis abest.

Where we see that signifie two things. Some, Casia
and Cinnamome, think it to be Lavender. For mine
own part, I know not certainly what English name or
interpretation to give it.

Cassia fistula. A fruit wood much like Cinna-
growing in *Arabia* and *Sy-* mome, and of the nature
ria, which is round, black, of Cinnamome.
and long, almost as ones
arm, of the bignesse of a
Thumb. The outside here-
of is hard; within it, is
contained the seed, and a
black substance soft and
sweet, which is much used
in Physick, as a gentle
purger of the inward
parts.

Cassation. A Cassing,
quashing, or annulling.

Castigate. To chastise, to
correct.

Castigation. A chastising,
a correction.

Casteward, otherwise
written *Castle gard*. A
payment made by some
dwelling within a certain

Cassia lignea. A sweet
compasse of a *Castle*, for
the

the maintenance of those that do watch and ward the Castle; also the circuit of land, which oweth this service.

Castoreum. See Bever.

Castrametation. Encamping.

Castration. A yielding, or cutting away the stones.

Casual That which happeneth by chance, doubtful, uncertain.

Casualty. Chance, fortune, hap-hazard.

Casuit. One that writes of the Cases of Conscience.

Catadupa. A place in Ethiopia so called, where the great river *Nilus* falleth from high Mountainous rocks with such violence, that the continual noise thereof, maketh the people there dwelling to become deaf.

Catalogue. A roll, a bill, a register of names or other things.

Catanise. a Ganimede or Ingle; that is, a boy hired to be used contrary to nature, to commit Sodomy with.

Cataplasme. It signifieth properly a medicine, which is made of divers herbs; either bruised or boyled in water, and so applied outwardly to the body. If there be oyl added, it is not then called a *Cataplasme*, but an *Emplaster*.

Catarrhast. A distillation of humours out of the eyes; also, a great fall of waters from an high place.

Catarrhe. A distillation of waterish humours out of the head, into the mouth and throat, caused by a cold and sometime hot distemperature of the brain.

Catastrophe. The conclusion, end, or upshot of a Comedy; a sudden alteration.

Catechetical, or catechistical. Belonging to the Catechisme.

Catechumen. A novice; or one newly instructed in matters of faith, by word of mouth.

Category. In the Greek tongue it properly signifi-

erh an accusation. It is also a term used in Logick, which shall after be explicated in the word *Predicament*.

Categorical axiome. A simple axiome or proposition, not compounded of any conjunction, as, *Peter* is a man.

Catenation. a linking, or joyning together as it were with a chain.

Cathedral. Of or belonging to a Bishops Chair.

Catholicon. A certain composition in Physick, so termed, because it purgeth all kind of humours.

Catholick. A Greek word, signifying universal, or general. Also, One that is Orthodox in opinion, that holdeth the general and right received faith. The Papists call themselves by this name; and we sometimes take the word, *Catholick*, for a Papist.

Catoblepa. A strange beast that killeth a man onely with the sight of it; some think it to be the Basilisk, or Cockatrice.

Cavallier. A horseman, or one that serveth in the warrs on horseback; but of late become a nickname, or term, by way of reproach, by some given and cast upon such as by siding and taking part with the King, have been suspected and censured, of disaffection to the Parliament.

Cavallerie. Or Cavalry. The horsemen of an army, also horsemanship.

Cavearce. A strange meat like black sope, made (as is said) of the Roe of a Surgeon.

Caveat. A warning, an admonition to take heed.

Caverne. A hole or Cave in the earth.

Cavesan. A false rain, or head-strian, to lead or hold a horse by.

Cavill. To mock or flout in words; to reason overthwartly, to wrangle. Also, Contention, strife; a frivolous scruple or flim; a mere trick of evasion.

Cavity. Hollownesse.

Causlick. A medicine that

C E

that burneth; and is used when a disease cannot otherwise be mastered: burning.

Cautele. A taking heed.

Cautelous. Wary, circumspect.

Cauterize. To burn: to scar.

Caution. A warning or watchword given to take heed: sometime a great heedfulness, or wary carriage in a thing.

Cedar. A tall great tree, which groweth in *Africa*, and *Syria*, straight upright like the Firre tree. The leaves are small and thick, of a sweet smell: This Tree hath fruit on it, all times of the year, which fruit is like that of the Pine and Firre Tree, but greater and harder.

Celebrate. To speak, or write very honourably in praise of any thing: also to rehearse often: and sometime to keep a festival day, or other time with great solemnity.

Celebration. The solemnization of a feast.

Celebrious. Famous.

C E

Celebrity. Great resort to a place; famousnesse, renown.

Celerity. Swiftnesse, speed.

Celestial. Heavenly.

Cell. A small house of religion, not subsisting of it self, but dependent on, and subordinate to a superiour Monastery.

Cellarage. The duty paid for laying in wine into a Cellar.

Celsitude. Highnesse.

Cement. Morter; Lime.

Cenotaphe. A monument, hearse, or empty tombe, erected in honour of a great person.

Censer. A vessel to burn Frankincense in.

Censor. A grave Officer having authority to controll and correct manners.

Censorean. Belonging to a Censor.

Censorious. Rigid; or, given to carp and except without cause.

Censual. Yielding rent.

Censure. A judgment; an opinion.

Centaurus. People of Thes-

Theſſaly, which becauſe they firſt rid on Horſes, were ſuppoſed to be half men, and half horſes. Poets ſein they were begotten by *Ixion* upon a cloud, made in the likenefſe of *Juno*. They warred on the *Lapithes*, and were overcome by *Hercules*.

Ceterach. Otherwiſe called Fingerfern; an herb which hath neither ſtalk, flower, nor ſeed. It is much uſed in Phyſick againſt the black Jaundice, quartaine agues, and ſtopping of the ſpleen.

Centenary. Containing the number of a hundred.

Center. The point in the miſt of a round circle, or the inward middle part of a globe. Wherefore the earth is called the Center of the world, becauſe it is in the miſt thereof.

Centurion. A Captain over a hundred footmen.

Century. A hundreth of any thing.

Ceremonial. Belonging to rites (eſpecially religious).

Certes. Surely; certainly, verily, truly.

Certificate. A writing which teſtifieth the certainty of a thing.

Ceruſſe. White Lead, oftentimes uſed by Surgeons in oyntments and playſters. Some women are upon ſome pillars of ſtone

Ceſſation. A ceaſing, ſtay- ing, intermiſſion, diſcontin- uance, leaving off for a time.

Chaffer. To buy and ſell, to play the merchant.

Chalons. Blankets, Cover- ings.

Chameleon. A little beaſt like a Lizard, having a rough ſcaly ſkin, ſtraight legs, ſharp claws, a ſlow pace like a Tortoiſ, and a long wreathed tail: He changeth himſelf quickly into any colour that he ſit- eth upon, except white and red: wherefore men that are inconstant and fickle, are ſometime called *Chameleons*. This beaſt (as is ſaid) is nourished onely with ayr.

Chamfering. A ſmall gutter or furrow made by ſome pillars of ſtone

Rone or timber.

Champertry. See *Champerours*.

Champerours. Those that stirre others to go to law, and bear the charges thereof themselves, to the end they may have part of the land, or other thing in variance.

Champion, or *Champaigne*. Plain and open ground, without trees or hills.

Chancellor. A chief officer in a spiritual Court: also the Lord or chief Judge in the Chancery.

Chancery. The Court of equity and conscience: The use of this Court is for the moderating of other Courts, that are more strictly tyed to the letter of the Law.

Chantery. A Church, Chappel, or other like Oratory erected and endowed with lands, or other yearly revenues for the maintenance of one or more Priests to sing Masse daily for the soules of the founders, and such others as they appoint: the Priest

officiating there, being therefore called a *Chantery Priest*.

Chantor. A singer.

Chaos. A great confused and disorderly heap, out of which Poets imagined all things to be made.

Chaplet. A Garland or Wreath; an attire for the head, made of Gold, Pearl, or other costly, or curious stuffe, used to be fastned behind; in manner of a folded roll or garland. Popish beads also, to which they are wont to repeat their *Pater noster*, and *Ave Maria*, to a certain number, are called *Chaplets*.

Chapter, as in Dean and Chapter, which is a body or company of Clergy men in a Cathedral or Collegiate Church, whose head is the Bishop, who, in matters of greater consequence and concernment, makes them of his counsel, and takes their consent along with him, by the example of the primitive Bishop governing

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by the advice of his Presbyters; and to whom the government devolves in the vacancy of the See. The word also signifies the place of their assembling, or Chapter-house.

Character. The forme of a letter. A mark, sign, or stamp made in any thing.

Charactery. A writing by Characters, or by strange marks.

Charles wayne. Certain Stars winding about the North pole of the world, in fashion like foure wheeles and horses drawing it. Poets seie that Calisto, King Lycæons daughter, having had a child by Jupiter, was by Juno in despight turned into a Bear, and that Jupiter changing Calisto afterward, into this figure of Stars, for that cause, in Greek it is called *Arctos*, which signifieth a Bear.

Charnel-house. A place to lay sculles, and bones of dead men in.

Charon. The Ferriman of hell; who (as the Poets

C H

fain) carried the soules of such as were dead over Styx, Acheron, and Cocytus, (the three rivers of hell) into the Elysian fields.

Chart. A writing, a written deed.

Charter. A writing, whereby the King makes a grant to any person or persons of any liberty, priviledge, pardon, or other thing: Also writings betweene private men, are sometime so called.

Chartulary. A Register, roll, or book, wherein charters are recorded.

Chat. Talk: most commonly it is used in the worst sense, as it is opposed to serious. To talk, to prattle, to tell merry tales.

Chattel. A Law term, whereof there be two kinds, namely Chattels real, and Chattels personal. Chattels reall, are leases, or wards. Chattels personal, are all moveable goods, as money, plate, cattel, &c.

Chaunter.

chaunter. A singer.

cheate. To cousin, to deceive.

cheating. Coufenance.

cherubin. One of the highest Order of Angels: See Hierarchy.

cheek varnish. Painting used by some women.

cheveron. a term in Heraldry; it stands in the middle of the Scutcheon, rising with an acute angle in the midst, like the rafter or covering of an house.

chevifance. Merchandise, bargaining.

chief. A Term in Heraldry; and it is like a barre, which standeth in the upper part or head of the Coat of Escutcheon: whence it hath its name; for *chief* in French, signifies a head.

Childermas day. Innocents day.

china. A hard knotty root brought out of the East Indies, of a reddish colour: It is very comfortable to nature, and used often in restoratives and dyet drinks.

Chirke. To make a noise,

as by crashing the teeth.

Chiromancy. See Divination.

Chivalry. Knighthood; the knowledg of a Knight, or Nobleman in feates of armes; also the tenure by Knights service.

Chivancy. Chivalry; riding. So Chaucers Interpreter; but I conceive with a mistake for Chivancie, or Cheuancie. See the Squires Prologue.

Choral. Pertaining to the Quire.

Chorography. The description of a country: adj. *Chorographical.*

Chrisme. A Greek word, signifying an Oyntment wherewith children baptised were anointed; sometime it is taken for a white linnen cloth, wrapped about an infant after it is newly christened.

Chrismatory. A vessel to carry oyl in.

Christ. The surname of our Saviour, signifying anointed.

Chronologer. One skilful in Chronicles.

Chronology. The knowledge

ledge of old Stories.

Chrysocal. A kinde of mineral found like Sand in the veins of some met-
tals.

Chrysolite. A stone of the colour of Gold, which shineth brightest in the morning, and receiveth harm if it be held too neer the fire.

Chylus. The white juyce of digested mear; the matter whereof our bloud is made.

Chymeraes. Idle conceits; wild phantasies and conceptions of the brain; Castles in the ayr; Poetical and imaginary monsters. There is a Mountain in Lycia of that name; out of which issued fire, on the top whereof feed *Lyons*, in the middle *Goats*, and at the foot *Serpents*: hence the Poetical fiction of the *Chimera*, that it is a monster breathing fire, having the head and breast of a Lyon, the belly of a Goat, and the tail of a Dragon.

Chymical. Of, or belonging to a Chymist.

Chymist. A Physician, following the method of *Paracelsus*.

Cimbal. An old musical instrument, made in some places of two or mo plates of brasse, which with beating together, made a ringing noise.

Cimisse. A noysome little worm, flat and red, which raiseth wheals where it biteth: If it be broken, it yeeldeth a stinking smell.

Cimmerian. Darknesse. Continual darknesse; so called from the *Cimmerii*, whereof there are two sorts: one, a people about *Bosphorus*, Northeast from Greece, whose Countrey is alwayes dark, by reason of the far distance of the Sun; the other, a people of Italy, between *Baix*, and *Cumæ*, who dwell in caves, and are invironed with very high hills.

Cinoper. A soft red stone, found in mine, otherwise called *Vermillion*. The Paynims did use to paint their idols therewith, and themselves in publick feasts

feasts and solemnities, as we read, that *Camillus* when he triumphed in Rome was painted with this Vermillion: So Virgil speaking in his tenth *Eclog*, of the shepherds god *Pan*, saith, that he was seen,

Sanguineis ebulis baccis minioque rubentem.

With bloody Walwort berries staynd,
and with Vermilion red.

Cinquantier. It comes from the French word *Cinquante*, (pronounced *Cincante*), which signifies *Fifty*, as the latine word *Quinquaginta* also doth. But we use the word of one that is well stricken in years, as when we say, *An old Cinquantier*, or (as some pronounce it) *Cincater*.

Cinque Ports. Five haven Towns in our Countrey, which have many liberties. They are *Hasting*; *Romney*, *Hethe*, *Dover*, and *Sandwich*.

Circular. That which is round in compasse.

Circulation. A subliming, extracting, or distilling of water or oyl by a Lembeck; so termed, because the vapour, before it be desolved into either,

seemes to go round or circle-wise.

Circumcise. To cut off the foreskin of a mans privy parts; which was a religious ceremony among all the Hebrewes after *Abraham*, to whom God first commanded it.

Circumcision. A cutting off of the foreskin. See *Circumcise*.

Circumference. The outer part of any round circle: The ring or round compasse of a wheel.

Circumlocution. A long circumstance; a speaking of many words, where few may suffice.

Circumscribe. To compass round, to draw a line about. Subst. *Circumscription*.

Circumscriptible. That which

C L

wich may be limited, or contained within bounds.

Circumspect. Wise, wary, heedful.

Circumspection. Caution, wariness, diligence.

Circumvent. To compass in; to deceive one craftily.

Circumvolution. A wrapping or folding; also a rolling or tumbling about.

Cite. To warn one to appear, to summon; also to Quote an author, to allege a text or place of Scripture, or the like.

Citation. A warning one to appear.

Citrine. Yellow.

Citadel. A castle with a small garrison to keep a Town in awe; a Fortress of a City.

Civet. A sweet substance like musk. It is said to be the dung of the beast Hyena.

Civilize. To make civil.

Clamour. A great cry or noise.

Clamorous. Crying out, or exclaiming.

C L

Clancularly. Closely, covertly, privately.

Clandestine. Privy, close, secret, hidden.

Claventius. One of the Kings of armes, whose office is to dispose, the funerals of Knights and Esquires of the south side of Trent.

Clarifie. To make clear.

Clarity. Nobleness, clearness.

Classis. A convention, or assembly of Divines, within a certain division, to confer, consider of, and order matters of Ecclesiastical politic, in a Presbyterian way. Also a rank, order, or distribution of people (or other things) according to their several degrees.

Classical. Approved, authentical. Authors of best note, and generally applauded, are called *Classical*.

Clause. A short sentence.

Claustal. Of or belonging to a Cloyster.

* *Cleeped*, or *Teleeped*. An old word, signifying named,

C L

named, or called.

Clemency. Mercy, gentleness.

Clement. Merciful, pitiful.

Clergy. Signifies not onely such as are of the Ministry, but withal, a plea to an Indictment, when the prisoner prayeth to have his book.

Clew. A bottome of thread, silk, yarn, &c.

Client. One that asketh counsel of a Lawyer.

Clime. See *Climate*.

Climacterical. A Greek word signifying an account or reckoning, made by certaine degrees or steps. Some have hereby divided the age of mans life after this manner. The seventh year they reckon for dangerous; and and by this account the 14. 21. 28. 35, &c. are climacterical years. Likewise the ninth year is esteemed equally as dangerous, and by this account, the 18. 27. 37. &c. are called Climacterical years. But the most noted and famous Climacterical year, is at

C O

the age of 63. because both accounts do meet in this number; namely, 7 times 9. and 9 times 7. And this is held the most dangerous year of all other.

Climate. A term used in Cosmographie. It signifieth a portion of the world, between North and South, containing some notable difference in the Sun rising.

Clinch. To draw together, as one doth the fist, or the Smith a nail. Also a Jest, merry conceit, or playing upon a word.

Clio. A name of one of the nine Muses.

Clifter. Vide *Glisten*.

Cloake. To cover or hide.

Closhe. An usual game, called by some nine pins, cules, or kittle.

* *Clum.* A note of silence.

Coacervation. A heaping together.

Coaction. Constraint.

Coactive. Constraining.

Coadjutor. A fellow-helper.

Coetaneous

Coataneous. Which is of also an addition or supplement added to a Will the same age.

Coagulate. To turn to after the finishing thereof; to curdle together.

Coca. An herb in India, the leaves whereof being bruised and mixt with the powder of Cockles or Oysters in their shells burnt, the Indians use in little bales to carry in their mounthes, to preserve them from famine or great dryth.

Cockatrice. See Basilisk.

Cocker. To pamper; to be over nice and curious over one, or to let one have too much of his will.

Cockney. It is sometimes taken for a child that is tenderly or wantonly brought up. Or for one that hath been brought up in some great Town, and knows nothing of the Country fashion. It is used also for a Londoner, or one born in or near the city; and (as we say) within the sound of Bow-bell.

Codicill. A little book;

also an addition or supplement added to a Will after the finishing thereof.

Coequal. Equal in degree with another.

Coertion. A restraint, compulsion, constraining, a keeping in subjection, punishment. adj. Coercive.

Coessential. Of the same essence or substance.

Coeternal. Equal in eternity with another.

Cognition. Alliance, kindred.

Cogitation. A thinking.

Cognisance. A badge; also the power and right of a Court to intermeddle in causes, and to hold plea of things.

Cognition. Knowledge.

Cohabite. To dwell with, or together.

Cohere. To cleave, stick, or hang together.

Coherence. An agreement or hanging together.

Cohibite. To let, restrain, or hold in.

Coincident. Falling in with; hapning together; concurring; jumping (and fadging)

fading) one with another.

Collapsed. Slid, or fallen down.

Collateral. Sideways, or joyning to the side. Every degree of kinred is either lineal or collateral: The lineal is that which cometh from the Grandfather to the Father, from the Father to the Son, and so still right downward: *Collateral*, is that which cometh sideways, as first between brothers and sisters, then between their children, &c. Also Uncles, Aunts, and all Cousins are contained under this terme of *Collateral* kindred.

Collation. A short banquet.

Colleague. A companion, or one joyned in office with another.

Collect. To gather together. Also a prayer, whose matter, is chiefly collected from the proper lessons for the day, and thence so called.

Collection. A gathering.

Collective. Gathering,

or that gathereth part together.

Collegiate. Belonging to a Colledge.

Colliquation. A melting, or dissolving: also a dangerous Flux by scouring.

Collision. a dashing or beating together.

Collocation. A placing together.

Colloquie. A talking or conferring together.

Collusion. Deceit, counterfeite. It is also a terme used in law, when an action is brought against one, by his own agreement.

Collyrie. A physical teron signifying any medicine for the eyes.

Colon. A mark of a sentence not fully ended; which is made with two pricks thus (:)

Colonel. A Commander in an army, having under him 10 Troops, or a 1000 men.

Colony. Among the Romans, when their city was too full of Inhabitants, they used to withdraw a certain number, to dwell in some other place, which number

number so withdrawn, as could fathome.

also the place to which they were sent, was called by the name of *Colony*.

Coloquintida. A kind of wilde Gourd, which the Persians name Gall of the earth, because it destroyeth all herbs, neer which it groweth. It is round, having a thinne yellow rinde, (when it is ripe) and the inner part open, and spongie full of gray seed. If there grow but one upon a plant, it must be thrown away, because it will be too violent in operation. This fruit is often used in physick, to purge slimy grosse humours from the sinews and joynts; but must be well prepared, for that otherwise it is very dangerous.

Colosse. an image or statue of exceeding greatness, made sometime by the old Emperours of Rome. There was one such image in the Isle of Rhodes, dedicated to the Sun, of one hundred and five foot long, the thumb of which image few men

Columbine. Dovelike.

Colonne. A pillar; or a *Column* in a book, that is when the page is not in one continued line, but consists, as it were, of two Counter parts in the same page: as is to be seen all along the several pages of this book.

Coluri. Two imagined circles in the heavens, drawn both through the Poles; whereof one passeth through Aries and Libra, the other through Cancer and Capricorn: So that they divide the Zodiack, and the whole heavens into four even parts.

Combate. A fight between two, allowed by the law for tryal of some controversy.

Combatant. He that fighteth or is to fight a Combate.

Combine. To couple or joyn together.

Combination. A coupling or joyning together.

Combust. Burnt or scorched; a planet is said to be combust,

combust, when he is under the Sun beames, or within certaine degrees of them.

Combustible. That which will soon be set on fire and consumed: apt or easie to be burned.

Combustion. A burning; also a Tumult, sedition, &c.

Comedy. A play or interlude, the beginning whereof is ever full of troubles, and the end joy, full. Among the Greeks *Eupolis*, *Aristophanes* and *Cratinus*, were the chief comical Poets, among the Latines *Plautus* and *Terence*.

Comedian. A player or writer of Comedies.

Comet. A blazing star. It is properly a great quantity of hot and dry exhalations drawn up from the earth, by the attractive vertue of starres into the highest region of the ayr, where being neer the Element of fire, it is inflamed, and there moved round, according to the motion of the star, under

which it is grown, or the motion of the ayr, in those high parts.

Comick, or Comical. That which pertaineth to Comedies: also pleasant or merry.

Comma. A mark often used in writing and printing, which is made thus (,)

Commemorate. To rehearse or make mention.

Commemoration. A rehearsal, a remembrance.

Commence. To begin, to enter an action against one; to make a degree in the university; as to proceed Doctor, Master of Arts, and the like; thence the time of the year set apart especially for taking those degrees, is called the *Commencement*, or *A&.*

Commendatory. Which recommendeth one; that which hath commendations onely written in it.

Comment. Notes of instruction set in some books, to expound such things as cannot easily be understood. Sometime it is taken for a lie or fayned tale.

Com-

Commentary. See *Commission*.
ment.

Commentator. An expounder, or expounder of a text.

Commentitious. Feined, counterfeit.

Commerce. Conversation, intercourse of merchandise; common traffic.

Commination. A vehement threatening.

Commiserate. To take pity or compassion upon any.

Commiseration. Pity or compassion.

Commissary. One that hath spiritual jurisdiction in some out places of a Diocese, so far distant from the chief City, that it were too great trouble to summon people to it. It is a Military term also, used for one that is Muster-master to an army.

Commission. A writing testifying that one or many have some authority in a matter of trust, committed to their charge.

Commissioner. He that is in authority by virtue of a

commission.

Committee. He to whom a matter is committed to be decided or ordered: Hence such members of one or both Houses of Parliament, to whose consideration matters are referred, and by them prepared and ripened for the Parliaments decision, are called *Committees*.

Commix. To mingle together.

Commixion. A mingling together.

Commodious. Fit, profitable.

Commonalty. The common people.

Commotion. a great stir, a hurly burly.

Commune. To confer, or talk with.

Communicable. That which may be imparted unto another.

Communicate. To participate, impart, mix with, take, or give part of; also as *Commune*.

Communion. a partaking together; also, the Lords-Supper.

Community. Fellowship in

in partaking together.

Commutative. Bartering, trucking, exchanging one with, or for, another.

Commutation. a changing, especially that of a penance, or other corporal punishment, into a pecuniary mulct, or fine.

Compact. Hard knir, close jyned together; sometime bargain, agreement.

Compassionate. Pitiful, which grieveth at others harmes.

Compatible. Which can abide and agree together, and suffer one another.

Compellation. A blaming; also a calling by name.

Compendious. Brief, short, saving.

Compendium. an Epitome or Abridgment; a short way, a saving course.

Compensation. Recompence, or equal amends and satisfaction.

Compere. a companion, a Gossip.

Compensable. Able to recompence, or make amends.

Competency. Sufficiency, Attiell:

Competent. Convenient, fit, necessary.

Competition. Strife; or a contending with another for the self same thing.

Competitour. A rivall; or one that stands in competition with another about any thing. He that sueth for the same thing with another.

Compile. To make, frame; set together, or compose.

Complacency. Delight; pleasure, joy, fellowship in.

Complement. Ceremony; Court-ship; Fulnesse; perfection; fine behaviour.

Compleat. Full, perfect.

Complexion. The temperature of the humours in mans body, which causeth the colour; sometime it signifieth painting used by women.

Complication. a folding together.

Complices. Fellowes or confederates, in lewd matters; partners.

Complot, or Complotment. To conspire, a conspiracy.

Comportment. Behaviour, carriage, or bearing himself,

Compose. To frame, or set together; to make, or compile: to settle.

Composition. A joyning or putting together.

Composer. He that composeth or setteth a thing in order.

Comprehend. To contain, or conceive in the mind.

Comprehensible. Which may be contained or conceived.

Comprehension. a taking, a conceiving, or understanding, of.

Compression. A pressing together.

Compramise. An agreement made by indifferent parties chosen on both sides.

Comprise. To contain, or comprehend.

Compulse. Constraint, enforcement.

Compulsion. Constraint.

Compunction. Grief, remorse, or pricking of conscience.

Compurgator. One that by oath justifies the report

or oath of another to be true.

Compute. To account, cast, or reckon.

Computable. Which may be counted, reckoned, or numbered.

Computist. A Reckoner, Calculator, or caster of accounts.

Computation. An account or reckoning; a numbring.

Comerade. A companion, a good fellow.

Concatenation. A chaining or linking of things together.

Concave. Hollow.

Concavity. Hollownesse.

Concession. A granting, or giving leave, a yeelding.

Concinnity. Apt, fitnessse, a feat contriving, or handsome setting a thing together.

Concise. Brief, short, cut off.

Concitation. an inciting, urging, provoking, or moving to.

Conclave. A private room, a closer; especially that

that wherein the Cardinals assembled themselves about the election of a new Pope.

Concoct. To digest, to boil.

Concoction. Digestion of meat in the body.

Concomitant. Accompanying. Subst. *Concomitancy.*

Concorporate. To mixe together in one body; to incorporate.

Concourse. A great assembly.

Concordant. Agreeable.

Concrete. Grown together, as water, when it is frozen. Also in Logick, *concrete*, is opposed to *abstract*; a word *abstract*, is that which notes the simple nature of a thing, without any conjunction, or mixture of accidents, and the like; as *humanitas*, *albedo*, &c. *concrete*, as *homo*, *album*, &c. Those also are subdivided into several kinds, whereof see Logicians.

Conculcation. A reading under foot.

Concupiscence. Lust, flesh-

ly desire.

Concupiscible. as the concupiscible faculty, which is the unreasonable, or sensual part of the soul, which covers meats, drinks, and all sorts of delights beyond measure.

Concurre. To meet together.

Condescend. To yeeld or stoop to; to agree, to joyn together Subst. *Condescension.*

Condensate. To make thick.

Condense. Thick, hard, close together.

Condigne. Worthy, due, deserved.

Condole. To lament with another, to bemoan.

Condonation. A giving, forgiving, pardoning.

Conduce. To help, or be profitable.

Conduct. To guide one in the way.

Confabulate. To talk together.

Confession. A mingling together; or that which is mingled.

Confessioner. A confessor.

Confederate. One joyned in friendship, or linked with another in any practise, by oath or promise; thence called a Confederacy.

Confer. To compare together; sometime to talk or reason with another.

Conference. A reasoning together, or a comparing of one thing with another.

Confide. To put trust in.

Confidence. Trust, credit.

Confident. Very bold, assured; nothing doubtful.

Confine. To appoint bounds, to limit; to imprison.

Confinement. A banishing into a certain or limited place.

Confines. The bounds or borders of a Countrey.

Confiscate. Forfeited; seized to the Kings use.

Confiscation. Forfeiture of ones goods, or seising them to the Kings use.

Conflagration. A burning, or being set on fire.

Conflagitate. Earnestly to desire.

Conflict. A fight, a skirmish, a bickering.

Conflux, or Confluence. A flowing together; a great multitude; great store.

Conform. To apply or frame ones self to any thing which is required of him, and such a one is said to be conformable.

Conformity. Likeness or agreement with another thing.

Confront. To come or stand boldly before ones face; to face one.

Confuse. Mixt together mingled, out of order.

Confusion. A disorderly mingling.

Confute. To disprove, to overthrow by argument.

Congee. To freeze, to grow stiffe, or cling together with cold.

Congested. Heaped or gathered together.

Conglutinate. To glew together; to joyn.

Conglutination. A glewing together.

C O

Congratulate. To rejoyce in anothers behalfe ; with him ; or to signifie that we so rejoyce.

Congratulation. A rejoycing together.

Congregate. To gather together.

Congruens. Agreeable ; meet, fit.

Congrunity. Good agreement.

Conjectural. Uncertain, which may , and may not be.

Conjoyn. To joyn together.

Conjugal. Belonging to wedlock.

Conjuncture, or, Conjunction. A joynning or coupling together.

Conjure. To swear or conspire together ; to binde by oath , or under a great penaltie Substantive , Conjurati- on.

Conlatrate, To bark or carp.

Connect. To knit or tye together.

C O

Connexion. A knitting together.

Connive, To wink at a thing.

Connivence. A suffering , or winking at a mat- ter.

Connubial. Belonging to wedlock.

Connudate. To strip na- ked.

Consanguinity. Kin- dred by blood , and birth.

Consectator. An imita- tor.

Conserver. A preser- ver.

Consigne, To seal or print.

Consobrina, A Sisters son.

Consonniat, To dream.

Consopiated, Lul'd a- sleep.

Constuprate, Carnally to accompany with a wo- man.

Conscientious. Godly , devout, religious, scrupu- lous , of a good con- science.

Conscious. Privy to a thing; Guilty.

Consecrate. To hallow or make holy.

Consecration. A making holy.

Consestary. A conclusion necessarily following upon the antecedent.

Consentaneous. agreeable, consonant.

Consequence. That which followeth another thing going before. Concernment.

Consequent. Following or necessarily coming after another thing.

Conserve. To preserve or keep.

Conservees. The juyce or substance of any thing boyled with Sugar, and so kept.

Considerate. Discreet, wise.

Consign. To present, exhibit, or deliver into the hands of, to assign over, to lay down, as a pledge, or stake.

Consistory. an assembly of Magistrates, a Judgement place.

Consolatory. Comforting,

which comforteth.

Consolation. Comfort.

Consolidate. To make firm or strong; to soulder.

Consonant. agreeable; also every letter not being a vowel, is so called, as B, C, D.

Consort. A company; or a company of Musicians together.

Conspicuous. Bright, cleer.

Conspiracy. A combination, Complotment, or Treason.

Conspirator. One that joynea himself with others in a plot or conspiracy to doe mischief; a Traytor.

Conspire. To plot, or joyn in conspiracy, to concur, jump, and meet together.

Conspuration. A defiling or making foul.

Constellation. A company of stars together; or the influence which they work.

Consternation. Amazement; a great fear, or astonishment.

Constitute. To ordain, to appoint.

Constitution.

Constitution. A decree, to make an end, an ordinance; also the *Consummation.* An end, a finishing of a matter.

Complexion, or *Temperament* of the body.

Consumption. A consuming. Also a disease, where in the lungs being exulcerated, there followeth a leanness of all the body.

Construction. A joyning of words and sentences together; also *Exposition*, or *Interpretation*.

Contagion. An infection.

Consubstantial. Of the same substance, or essence.

Contagious. Infectious.

Contaminate. To defile.

Contamination. A defiling.

Consubstantiality. Agreement in substance; the being of the same substance that another is of.

Contemne. To despise.

Contemplate. To behold in the mind: to muse upon.

Consul. A chief officer among the Romans; there were two chosen yearly to govern the City: These Magistrates first began after the Kings were expelled, and were called *Consuls* of the latine word *Consulere*, because they were by their office to provide and take care for the good of the common-wealth.

Contemplation. A beholding in mind; a thinking upon.

Contemplative. Musing, meditating.

Contemptible. Base, vile, of no account.

Contemptuous. Despightful.

Consular. Of or belonging to a Consul.

Contestation. A taking or calling to witnesse, as also a striving or brabbling about a matter,

Consult. To take advice together.

Context, Or Contexture.

Consultation. An advice or deliberation taken together.

A joyning, interlacing, or weaving together; also the style or form of a book,

Consummate. To finish,

proeſſe, or diſcourſe.

Continency. Chſtity, temperatenelle.

Continent. Chſte, ſober, temperate.

Continent. Firm land; that which is no Iſland, main land.

Contingent. Caſual, doubtful, uncertain; which may and may not be. *Subſt.*

Contingency.

Continue. To joyn cloſe together.

Contorſion. A wreſtling, pulling, or drawing awry.

Contract. A bargain, an agreement made; a drawing together. Or to draw together; make ſhort, or to Epitomize any thing.

Contraction. A ſhrinking together; or drawing.

Contradiſt. To gainſay, or ſpeak againſt.

Contradiſtion. A ſpeaking againſt; a withſtanding in words.

Contribute. To give with others, to allow as others do.

Contributory. which alloweth or giveth as others do.

Contributiō. A giving with others, when many give together.

Contrite. To make ſad or ſorrowful.

Contrite. Broken, very ſorrowful; heartily repentant.

Contrition. Great inward ſorrow for ſin committed.

Controvert. To contend, ſtrive, or be at variance about a matter.

Contumacy. Stubbornneſſe, diſobedience; ſelf-will; *Adj.* Contumacious.

Contumelie. Repreach, ſpite, diſgrace.

Contumelious. Reproachfull; ſpiteful, diſgracefull.

Contund. To pown or beat in a mortar.

Contuſion. A beating, bruizing, or pounding.

Convent. To bring one before a Judge.

Conventicle. A little aſſembly.

Convention. An appearing before a Judge.

Converſe. To uſe ones company, to live with.

Converſant.

Conversant. Using much in ones company.

Conversion. A turning from evil to good; who so doth, is called a Convert, whence the name of that house in London, now the Rolles, anciently called *Domus Conversorum*, i. e. the house of Converts, being at first founded by K. Hen. 3. for the harbour of such as turned from Judaisme to Christianity.

Convict. Proved guilty of the crime whereof he is accused.

Conviction. A condemnation or proof of being guilty.

Convince. To overcome, to confute; To prove one guilty.

Convocate. To call together.

Convocation. An assembling or calling together; sometime the company assembled.

Convey. A guard for the guidance and safe conduct of passengers.

Convulsion. A shrinking or pulling together of the sinews; a cramp, a pang.

Cooperate. To work together, to help.

Cooperation. A working with another, a helping.

* *Cop.* A head; the top of a thing standing in height; hence coping, as of a wall.

Cope. A Church vestment much like a large cloake.

Copall. A white Rosin of much brightnesse brought from the West Indies; the people there were wont to make perfumes thereof in their sacrifices. It is hot in the second degree, and moist in the first, and is used here to be burnt against cold diseases of the brain.

Copie. Great plenty.

Copious. Plentiful, abundant.

Copise. A little wood, or underwoods.

Copulation. A coupling or joyning together; adj. Copulative.

* *Coppill.* A little rust on the top of the head.

Corail. There are two sorts hereof, the one white, the other red; but the red is

is best. It groweth like a tree in the bottome of the sea, from whence being taken, it is by the ayr hardened into the form of a stone, as we see it. It is cold and dry in operation, good to be hanged about childrens necks, as well to rub their gums, as to preserve them from the falling sicknesse.

Corbell. A shouldering piece cut out in stone, as we may see in walls, to bear up a poste, summer, or other weighr.

Corbets. Places in walls where Images stand.

Corbona. A chest or coffer in the Temple of Hierusalem, where the treasure that served for the Priests use was kept.

Cordiall. Hearty; that which comforteth the heart.

Cordwayner. A Shoemaker.

Cormorant. The greedy water-fowl, a Sea Raven.

Corodie. an ancient term, used when the founders of Abbies or other religious houses, reserved a right in

themselves and heires, to appoint some person to have allowance of meate and drink, or other maintenance out of the house; and this allowance was called a *Corodie*.

Corollary. A surplusage; overplus, addition to, vantage above measure.

Coroner. One whose office is principally to sit upon such as are either killed by some casualty, or else suspected to have made away themselves, namely, to enquire and find out how they came to their ends.

Coronel. A Captain over many bands. vid. *Colonel*.

Coronation. The crowning of a King or Queen.

Corporal. Of or belonging to the body.

Corporeal. The same.

Corporation. A body politic, having by the kings grant a common seal, a chief Officer, and inferior persons belonging to it.

Corpulency. Grossnesse, fatnesse; Fulnesse of body.

Corpulent.

Corpulent. Fat and gross. lightning.

Correlative. A term of Logick applyed to such words as cannot be spoken, but there must be supposed some other word, which is necessarily a dependant upon it : as a Father and a Son ; a Master and a Servant ; a Captain and a Souldier ; a Husband and a Wife.

Correspondency. An agreeablenesse, or proportion answering to some other thing.

Correspondent. agreeable, or answerable to another thing.

Corrigible. That which may be corrected, or amended.

Corrival. He that is suiter with another, to a woman for marriage.

Corroborate. To strengthen, to confirm.

Corrode. To gnaw asunder ; to waste with gnawing.

Corrosive. A fretting plaster ; any thing which laid to the body, raiseth blisters and maketh it sore.

Coruscation. A flash of

Consignificative. Of the same signification with another thing.

Cosmography. An art, touching the description of the whole world. This art by the distance of the circles in heaven, divideth the earth under them into her Zones and climates, and by the elevation of the Pole, considereth the length of the day and night, with the perfect demonstration of the Suns rising and going down.

Cosive. Bound in the belly.

Covent. The whole number of religious men together dwelling in one house.

Coverture. A covering. In the Common Law it signifieth all the time, that a man and wife are coupled in marriage.

Couchant. Couching or lying on the ground ; a term of Heraldry.

Covert. Hidden, secret ; also a woodplot, or country ; a place full of bushes and trees.

C O

Covertbaron. A married wife ; a woman subject to a husband.

Coverture. In our Common Law it is sometime taken for marriage.

Covic. A flock, or company ; as a Covic of Partridges, is a whole nest of them ; called in Latine *Cubatio*, i.e. a whole brood, or so many as are hatched up together.

Covine. Deceit, coustenance.

Count. An Earl.

Counterchange. A mutual changing, or crosse exchange.

Countermand. To give commandment contrary to that which was commanded before.

Countermine. To mine or dig in the earth against another.

Countermyre. A wall made in defence of another wall.

Counterpane. The fellow copy of a deed indented.

Counterpoise. Any thing laid in weight against another thing.

Countervail. To be of

C R

equall value to another thing.

Coupe. Cut off.

* *Coush.* Known.

* *Coure.* To kneel, or stoop down.

Courtesane. A whore, a harlor, or Strumpet.

Craggy. Rocky ; full of uneven cliffs.

Cramp-fish. A fish whose nature is to make the hands of such as touch it, to be benumbed or astonied, though they touch it with a long pole ; it is called the *Torpedo*.

Cranny. A little hole or chink.

Crasse. Grosse, thick, dull, heavy.

Craven. A coward.

Crazy. Sickly, weak, of unperfect health.

Credence. Belief, trust.

Credible. That may be believed.

Creditor. He that lendeth or trusteth another with money, or wares.

Credulity. Easinesse of belief.

Credulous. He which easily believeth a thing.

Creed. The belief.

Cressant.

C R

Cressant. In Heraldry it signifieth the halfe Moon.

Crest. A cop, or comb; also a tuft, or little plume standing on the top of it.

Crime. An offence, or fault committed.

Criminal. Faulty; or that which belongeth to a fault or accusation.

Crimination. An accusing of, or charging with; a crime.

Crisis. A Greek word; which is interpreted judgment. In Physick it signifieth the conflict between nature and sicknesse; that is, the time, when either the Patient suddenly becometh well, or suddenly dyeth, or waxeth better or worse, according to the strength of his body, and violence of the disease.

Crispe. Curled.

Cristal. A substance like cleer glasse. There are two kinds hereof. One which groweth upon extream cold mountaines, being there congealed like yce, by the mineral vertue of the place, as *Albertus* wri-

C R

tereth. Another kind groweth in the earth in some places of *Germany*.

Cristalline. Made of Cristal, or shining like Cristall.

Critical. In Physick the fourth and seventh dayes are called Critical, because in them Physicians use to judge of the danger of a disease: But the seventh is accounted the chief Critical day, & the fourth a token or sign what the seventh day will be, if the Patient live so long. This account must be made according to the number of weeks thus; In the first week the fourth day is the token or Critical of the seventh day. In the second week, the eleventh is the Critical of the fourteenth. In the third, the seventeenth is the Critical of the twentieth; for *Hippocrates* reckoneth the twentieth day for the last of the third week. In the fourth week, 24. is the Critical of the 27. In the fifth, the 31. the Critical of the 34. In the sixth week, the

the 37. the Critical of the
40. And so forth to a hun-
dred.

Criticke. The same that
Critical is. Also it signi-
fieth sometime, one that
hath authority, or taketh
upon him to censure other
mens acts or works writ-
ten.

Crocodile. A harmfull
beast living most about
the River *Nilus* in Egypt.
It is hatched of an egge,
and groweth unto a won-
derful greatnesse, some-
time to twenty or thirty
foot long. This beast hath
no tongue, and in feeding
moveth onely the upper
jawe: He hath eyes like a
Hog, & cruel sharp teeth:
He hath no hair, but is
made much after the fashi-
on of an Evee, with a long
tail, a long belly, and
back covered all over with
scales close joyned, and of
great strength. Upon his
feet he hath strong sharp
clawes. In the day time
he can see far, and liveth
on land; in the night he
is almost blind, and keep-
eth in the water. He is

very bold upon those he
seeth afraid of him, and
fearful if he be assaulted,
It is writren, that he will
weep over a mans head,
when he hath devoured
the body, and then will
eat up the head too.
Wherefore in Latine there
is a proverb; *Crocodili La-
chryme*, Crocodiles teares,
to signifie such teares as
are fained, and spent only
with intent to deceive, or
do harm.

Croches. The little buds
ar branches, at the top of
a Harts horn.

* *Croft.* A close.

* *Crop.* The top of any
thing, which being taken
off, the thing is said to be
cropped. To cut or clip
very close and neer. Also
a yearly income of corn
in harvest is called a *Crop*
of corn.

Crosier. An Archbishops
(not a Bishops) staffe;
that, with the Pall, being
badges peculiar to an
Archbishop, whilst the
Bishops is called a *Pastoral*
staffe, and hooked or crop-
ped at the top, like unto
a shep-

a shepherds, whereof the *Crozier* is fashioned like a crosse at the upper end, and thence became so called.

Crosselet. A melting pot.

Crotayes. Dung of a Hare.

Crotchet. An odd conceit; also a note in musick; whereof two of them go to the making of a minim.

Crouch. To bend unto.

Crownet. A little crown, also a part of a Horse hoof is so called.

Cruciate. To torment, afflict, put to pain, to grieve, or vex.

Crucifix. The representation of Christ crucified, or hanging on the Crosse.

Crucifixion. Crucifying, or nailing to the Crosse.

Crude. Rawe, not well digested.

Crudity. Rawnesse; ill digestion.

Crutched Friers. An order of Fryers, wearing, as their badge or cognizance, to sign of the crosse on their utter garment.

Cubebs. A certain fruit sold by Apothecaries. like unto Pepper. It cometh out of India, and is hot and dry in operation. It comforteth the braine much, and quickeneth the spirits, being held and chewed in the mouth. It is also very good to open the stoppings of the Liver.

Cubicular. Belonging to the bed-Chamber.

Cubite. Half a yard; the measure from a mans elbow to the top of his middle finger.

Cuirassier. a horseman, in compleat armour; or at least, to the middle.

Culion. The stone of any living thing.

Culpable. Faulty, blameworthy.

Cultivate. To labour, till, plow, to improve or better by tillage, or plowing.

Culture. Tillage, dressing of land, Husbandry.

Culverin. A piece of Ordnance so called.

Culvertail. A strong kind of building, by fastening boards

boards or timber, with artificial joynts, so firmly together, that they cannot fall asunder.

Cumber. To load, or pester; trouble, or hinder.

Cumbersome. Over loading, troublesome, make one unweildy, unactive, and unfit to go about businesse.

Cummine. An herb, the seed whereof is much used in Physick. It is hot and dry, good to break or dissolve windinesse in any part of the body.

Cumulation. A heaping up, or increasing.

Cunstation. Slacknesse, delay, lingering; prolonging of time.

Cupglasse. A hollow round Glasse, with a hole in the bottome, used by Physitians sometimes, to draw blood or wind out of the body, for it sucketh with great strength, by reason of a little flame of fire made in it.

Cupidity. Desire, covetousnesse.

Curfew. A bell which

ringing about bedtime; giveth folks warning, to go to rest and cover their fire.

Curforily. Swiftly; as when one readeth a book over with speed.

Current. A stream of water; also Passable, that will go for good.

Courtezane. A harlot.

Curtail. Without a rail. To cut off the tail; to shorten any thing.

Curtilage. Any piece of ground, as a yard, backside, or garden plot; adjoining to a house.

Curvet. To prounce; or to bend or crooken the body in skipping and prouncing.

Custody. Safe keeping.

Cutchoneale. A little flie (as some think) brought from beyond the Sea, dyed, wherewith Diers dye Stammell and colours in Grain; but indeed it is a fruit.

Cynical. Doggish. See Cynike.

Cynike. Doggish or curtish. There was in Greece an old Sect of Philosophers

phers so called, because they did over sharply bark at mens vices, and were not so respective in their behaviour as civility required. The chief of this Sect were *Antisthenes* and *Diogenes*.

Cypher. A circle in Arithmetick like the letter O; which of it self is of no value, but increaseth the value of other figures after which it is joyned: wherefore we sometime say of one, that in company of others doth nothing himself, that he standeth for a Cypher. It also signifies a secret way of writing by characters, and the like.

Cypresse. A tree which groweth on dry mountains, very tall and slender; the timber thereof is yellowish, and of a pleasant smell, especially set neer the fire. It carrieth no leaf but green small twigs.

D

D *Actylologie*. Finger-talk, or speech, made and expressed with or by the fingers.

* *Dasse*. A dastard.

* *Dags*. Latches cut of Leather.

Daign. To vouchsafe.

Damnifie. To hurt, or endamage.

Dandruffe. Small scales that stick to the skin of the head, and often hang about the haire. They are caused by salt flegme, or some other corrupted humours, piercing insensibly the pores, and then sleightly congealed by the ayr, and may be taken away by washing the head with saltwater or vineger warm.

Dapper, Fine, dainty, nimble, neat, spruce.

Dappled, Bespotted here and there interchangeably. Speckled.

Darnel. A naughty grain almost like wheat, but much lesse, and groweth among wheat often. Lo

D E

may be used in Physick, against some outward diseases, but taken inwardly it is harmful, as being too hot, and making the head giddy.

Darrein. To attempt, or challenge.

Deambulatory. Removing from place to place; walking up and down.

Dean, Is chiefly of three sorts; 1. Cathedral; as the Head or Governour of a certain number or company of Prebends or Canons in a Cathedrall Church. 2. Collegiate; as he that hath the like place in a Collegiate Church. 3. Rural; as he that is set to oversee a certain number of Parochial Ministers, within a certain circuit or precinct in the Country. The office of each, with the circuit wherein it is exercised, being called a Deanery.

Deaurate, Gilded, glistening like gold.

Debaucht, Dissolute, given to all manner of vices: Lewd, disorderly.

Debilitate. To weaken.

D E

Debility, Weaknesse.

Debitor, A debtor.

Debonair, Gentle, mild, courteous, affable.

Deboish, To live dissolutely, and drunkenly.

Decad, The number of ten.

Decalogue, The ten Commandments.

Decennial, That lasteth 10. years, that is down from ten yeares, to ten yeares, or every tenth year.

Decent, Comely, handsome.

Decency. Comeliness.

Deceptible, Deceivable; apt to be beguiled.

Decide, To determine, or end a Controversie or doubt.

Decimation, a tithing, or the setting out of the tithe, or tenth part of corn, and other like titheable things.

Decipher, To write after a strange fashion, that none shall read it, also to find out the meaning of a thing so written.

Decision, A determination, or end made of a
contra-

D E

controversie.

Declarative, Which declareth, telleth, expresseth, explaineth.

Deslame, To speak evil; to reproach; also to make an Oration onely for exercise.

Declamation, An oration or speech made of purpose in reproach of any person or thing; or for exercise onely.

Declaymer, He that maketh a declamation.

Declaration, Any thing that is set forth or published to satisfie people concerning the actions or intentions of the publishers. A making of any thing known.

Decline, To bend downward; to avoid, or shift off a businesse.

Declination, A bending downward; an avernesse to a thing.

Declivity, A steep bending downward, as on the side of a hill.

Decoff, To seethe, to boyl.

Decoction, A boyling or seething. In Physick it

D E

signifieth commonly any liquor in which medicinal roots, herbs, seeds, flower, or any other thing hath been boyled.

Decollation, A beheading.

Decoration, A beautifying.

Decorum, Comely, or comeliness; seemliness; good grace.

Decrepid, Weak, or very feeble with age.

Decressant, The Moon in the last quarter.

Decretals, Ordinances, decrees.

Dedicate, To offer, give, or appoint for some special purpose.

Dedication, An offering, a giving up; Consecration.

Deduce, To take away, to abate; to bring from.

Deduct, To take away.

Deduction, A taking away.

Defalke, or *Defalcate*, To cut off, to take away, to diminish.

Defamation, A defaming, a speaking ill of one.

Defamatory, Slandertous; which

D E

which defameth.

Defatigation, Weariness.

Default, Defect, failing; Fault.

Disseasance, An overthrowing, or undoing that which was formerly done. A writing testifying that some other writing shall be of no force.

Deceit, To deceive, or beguile; to take craftily from one; as also to overthrow.

Defection, A falling away, a revolting.

Defective, Faulty, which wanteth something.

Defendant, He which answereth to an accusation or challenge.

Defensive, That which defendeth, or is spoken, or done in defence.

Defer, To put off, to prolong.

Deficient, Failing, fainting.

Define, To declare, shew or describe a thing plainly.

Definition, A sentence which expressly declareth

D E

what a thing is.

Definitive. Which doth conclude or concludeth a matter.

Deflecting, A turning away.

Defloration, A deflouring.

Deflower, To corrupt; to spoyle or marre; to ravish.

Defluxion, a rheume, catarrhe.

Deform, To disfigure, to spoyle the forme of any thing.

Deformation, A disfiguring.

Deformity, Ill favouredness; uncomeliness.

Defraud, To deceive, to beguile.

Defray, To discharge; to furnish; or bear all the charges.

Dest, Little and pretty; neat and handsome.

Desunct, Dead.

Degenerate, To turn out of kind; To turn worse.

Degenerous, Turning, or growing, out of kind; Base.

Degrade, To take away the priviledge of holy orders

ders from one.

Degradation, A taking away of Ecclesiastical authority, from a Clerk convicted of some notorious crime.

Degree, A term often used in Astronomy and Physick. In Astronomy it signifieth the thirtieth part of a sign; viz. of *Aries*, *Taurus*, *Gemini*, &c. For in to so many parts or degrees are all the signs divided. In Physick it signifieth a proportion of heat, cold, moisture or dryness, in the nature of simples; and there are four such proportions or degrees: The first degree is so small, that it can scarce be perceived. The second, that which may be manifestly perceived without hurting the sense. The third, that which somewhat offendeth the sense. The fourth, which so much offendeth, that it may destroy the body. For example; Sweet Almonds, Rice, Buglosse, ripe Grapes are hot in the first degree; Parsley, Saffron, Honey, in

the second degree; Cummine, Galingall, Pepper in the third degree: and Garlike, Spourge, Euphorbium, in the fourth degree. So Barley is cold in the first degree, Cucumbers in the second, Sengreen in the third, and Hemlock in the fourth degree. Where note, that in heat, cold, and dryness, there may be four degrees, and in moisture but two.

Dehort, To dissuade; to advise one to the contrary.

Dehortation, A perswasion or admonition to refrain from doing something.

Deject, To throw down, to debase.

Dejection, A throwing down, a debasement.

Deifie, To make a god of; to adore.

Deity, Godhead, or a God.

Delegation, The assignation or appointment to an office, charge, or commission.

Delegate,

D E

D E

Delegate, A Deputy, or Surrogate; such a one as sits to execute judgement upon the seat of justice, in the place of a Civil or Ecclesiastical Judge. To appoint, substitute, or surrogate.

Delectation, Delight.

Deliberation, Taking leisure, and advisement what to do; Consultation.

Delicacy, Daintiness, pleasing the palate.

Delineate, To draw the first proportion of a thing.

Delinquent, An offender.

Delude, To mock, to scorn, to deceive.

Deluge, An universall overflowing of waters, Noah's flood.

Delusion, A mocking; a cheat, or couzenage.

Demaynes, The Lords Mannor house, and the Lands which he and his Ancestours have always used; to keep in their own hands.

Deemean, To behave or carry ones self.

Deemeanour, Behaviour.

Demerit, A desert; also (on the contrary, and as it is most commonly used at this day,) ill deserving.

Demise, To give or grant; farm, or let.

Democracy, A kind of government wherein the people bare rule without other superiours saving such as they appoint.

Democratical, Of or belonging to the estate of Democracy.

Demolish, To pull down.

Demolition, A pulling down.

Demoniack, Possessed with a devil.

Demonstrable, Which may be shewed or made manifest.

Demonstrate, To shew.

Demonstration, A shewing plain of any thing.

Demur, A pause or stay, a standing hill.

Deny, Half, sometime little.

* *Dene*, A valley.

Denegation, A denying.

Dentere, A penny, a small piece of money.

Denigration,

Denigration, A defaming, or blemishing the reputation of.

Denizen, A stranger born, that obtaineth the Kings letters patents, and becometh his Majesties subject, enjoying thereby all priviledges, as if he were an Englishman; some few excepted, proper to them that are *naturalized*.

Denominate, To name one.

Denomination, A naming.

Denotate, To note or mark, to signifie.

Denotation, A noting or marking.

Denounce, to give warning, to declare, to threaten. Subst. Denuntiation.

Dent, or *Dint*, A stroke, and the impresson which it makes in any thing.

Denudation, A laying bare, a stripping, and leaving naked.

* *Denwere*, Double.

Deodand, When a man is casually killed by a cart, Horse, or Mill, &c. that

which moved and was thereby cause of his death, being forfeit to the King, appertaineth to his Majesties Almoner to bestow in deeds of charity, and is therefore called a *Deodand*, as being to be given away for Gods sake.

Depauperate, To impoverish and make poor.

Depend, To hang upon an other thing.

Dependant, That which hangeth upon an other thing.

Dependency, A hanging, or staying upon.

Depict, To paint out, to describe.

Deplore, To lament, to bewail.

Deplorable, Lamentable, Piteous.

Deporation, A lamenting.

Depopulate, To waste or spoyl a Countrey.

Depopulation, A spoyling or wasting of a Countrey.

Deportation, Banishment.

Deportment, Behaviour, or Carriage : *Demeanure*.

D E

Depose, To take away ones authority; to thrust out of his Kingdom; sometime to swear, that is, to pawn, engage, or put down (for so also it signifies) his faith or credit.

Deopositum, A pledge, any thing committed to, or intrusted with one, to be kept safe till it be demanded back.

Deposition, A deposing or putting from great authority, also a laying down; sometime an oath or testimony given by oath.

Depredation, A pilling, robbing, destroying.

Deprave, To corrupt or marr, sometime to speak evil of one. Subst. *Depravation*.

Deprecate, To beseech, desire, or intreat earnestly; to put away by prayer and intreaty.

Deprecation, A praying against, or for the preventing or removal of any thing we like not: as when we pray to God, to turn away his heavy displeasure from us, for our sins committed.

D E

Depresse, To crouch down, to keep under. Subst. *Depression*.

Deprive, To take away. *Deprivation*, A losse of any thing.

Depute, To appoint, assign, ordain.

Dereliction, A leaving, or forsaking.

Deride, To mock, or flourish.

Derision, A mocking.

Derive, To take or draw from another thing.

Derivative, That which is derived from another thing or word.

Derivation, A deriving, or drawing from some thing.

Derogate, To empair, diminish, or take away.

Derogation, A taking away from ones honour or estimation.

Derogatory, That which empaieth or hindereth the credit of any one.

Descend, To go downward. Subst. *Descent*, and *Descension*.

Describe, To expresse plainly the outward forme of a thing.

Description,

• D E

Description, A plaine expressing of the outward forme of a thing, or the manner how a thing was done.

Design, To appoint.

Designment, An enterprise or purpose which a man hath.

Desist, To cease, or leave off.

Desolation, A making desolate, a leaving alone, a destroying.

Desperation, A being past all hope.

Despicable, To be despised, or set at nought.

Despotically, Belonging to Sovereignty, or chiefe rule.

Destinated, Appointed. determined, ordained.

Destitute, Forsaken, deprived.

Desuetude, Disuse.

Destructive, Apt to destroy, or pull down.

Detect, To discover, to disclose.

Detection, A discovery, a disclosing.

Deterre, To let by fear, to make afraid, to discomfort, or discourage; to fright

D E

one from doing a thing.

Deterfive, Of a scouring or cleansing quality.

Detest, To loath or abhor. Subst. *Detestation*:

Adj. *Detestable*, Odious.

Detestable, Hateful; abominable.

Dethrone, To depose from, or put out of, a throne.

Detract, To speak evill of one.

Detraction, Slanderous speaking.

Detriment, Losse, harm, hinderance, damage.

Devastation, A wasting of a countrey.

Devest, To uncloath, to put out of possession.

Deviant, far out of the way.

Devions, Out of the way.

Devoire, Endeavour, duty.

Devolve, To roll down.

Devolution, A rolling along.

Deuteronomy, A second Law. The fifth, and last Book of Moses is so called, because it contains a repetition of the Law.

Devlap,

Dewlap, The hollow part of the throat, hanging down in some beasts.

Dexter, Belonging to the right hand.

Dexterity, Nimbleness, quickness, skilfulness. Adject. Dextrous. Adverb, Dextrously.

Diabolical. Devilish.

Diacatholicon, an electuary much used in Physick, so called, because it serveth as a gentle purge for all humours.

Diacinnaron, A physical mixture of Cinnamon and divers spices in powder together, which helpeth digestion, and is good against cold moist diseases of the stomach.

Diacodion, A cold sirrup made of the tops of Poppies, used in Physick sometime against hot diseases, and to stay the falling down of humours out of the head.

Diacnycuma, A confection made of Saffron and divers other simples, used against the dropsie and old diseases of the stomach, spleen and liver.

Diadem, A Kings crown, or an attire for Princes to wear on their heads, made of purple silk, and pearl.

Diagalanga, A confection made of *Galingale* and hot spices, good against the wind collick and cold distemperature of the inward parts.

Diagonal, Extending from one corner to another.

Diagridium, There is a plant called *Scammonie*, growing in far hot countries, the juyce of the root whereof being dried, is a very strong and violent purgative medicine, called also *Scammonie*; which before it can be used in Physick, must be boyled in Quinces, to abate the malice of it: now the *Scammonie* boyled and prepared in this sort, is called by Apothecaries, *Diagridium*.

Dialacca, A confection made of the gumme *Lacca*, and divers hot simples, good against cold diseases of the stomach, stoppings of the liver, and all causes that

that may draw one to the dropſie.

Dialect, A difference of ſome words, or pronunciation in any language; as in *England* the *Dialect* or manner of ſpeech in the North, is different from that in the South, and the *Western* dialect differing from them both. The *Grecians* had five eſpecial *Dialects*; as 1. The property of ſpeech in *Athens*. 2. In *Jonia*. 3. In *Doris*. 4. In *Eolia*: and 5. that manner of ſpeech which was generally uſed of them all. So every *Countray* hath commonly in divers parts thereof ſome difference of language, which is called the *Dialect* of that place.

Dialectical, Of or belonging to the art of *Logic*.

Dialogue, A talk, reaſoning, or diſputation between two parties or moe, or a diſcourſe written where ſuch a conference is ſet down.

Diamber, A comfortable confection made of divers

hot ſpices, good to be given in wine or other liquor, to ſtrengthen the ſtomach, revive the ſpirits, and warme the inward parts.

Diameter, A ſtreight line, which paſſing through the middle of any figure, divideth it in two equal parts.

Diapaſon, A concord in muſick of all. *Disdiapaſon*, is uſed proverbially, to intimate greateſt diſcord, and diſagreement; as between two extremities.

Diaphanicon, An Eleſtuary uſed often by Phyſicians to purge ſlegme and choler.

Diaper, A fine kind of linnen not woven after the ordinary faſhion, but in certain works, *Diamonds*, knots, or other devices.

Diaphragme, The Midriff; that membrain which parts the *Thorax*, or the middle belly, wherein are the heart and Lungs; from the *Abdomen*, or lower belly, wherein are the ſtomach,

mach, Liver, Guts, &c.

Diapred, Diversified; of divers colours, or garnishings.

Diaprunum, An Electuary made of Damask Prunes, and divers other simples, good to cool the body in hot burning Fevers. After it is made, Physicians use often to adde *Diagridium* to it, and then it becometh very Purgatory, and is called *Diaprunum solutum*; soluble, or laxative, *Diaprunum*.

Diarrhodon, A comfortable confection good to refresh and strengthen all the inward parts, after long hot diseases.

Diary, The same that *Diurnal*.

Diasena, A purging Electuary, good against quartane Agues, and all other diseases proceeding from melancholly.

Diavagacanthum, A confection made of the Gum *Tragacanth*, and other simples, good against hot diseases of the breast, the cough, pleuresie, and infla-

mation of the lungs.

Diatrionpiperion, A confection so called, because it is principally compounded of the three kinds of Pepper, to wit, long, white, and black Pepper. It is good to help digestion, when the stomach wanteth heat to concoct that which it hath received.

Diatrionsantalou, A cold confection made of the wood Sanders, good against burning Agues, and to refresh the inward parts inflamed with too much heat.

Diaturbith, An Electuary which principally purgeth flegmatick grosse humours.

Dicacity, Much talk, or prating.

Dichotomie, A dividing into two parts, or a division made by two and two.

Dicker, Ten hides of Lether.

Dictate, To endite; also that which one writeth from anothers mouth while he speaketh.

Dictator. A chief Officer among the Romanes; never

never chosen but upon great necessity in dangerous troubles of the common wealth. This *Dictator* could continue in office but onely sixe moneths, and then under pain of treason was to give up his authority : He could be named by none but the Consul, and that in the night time, with great silence and attention. After he was once chosen all other Magistrates were out of office, except only the Tribune of the people ; so that the Dictator, during his time, had (as it were) a kingly authority above all.

Dictionary, A book wherein words are contained and explained.

Diet, A Parliament or assembly of the States and Princes of the Empire: Also a set rule and order of eating, drinking, sleeping.

Diffarreation, It is a Sacrifice done between man and wife at their divorcement, as *Confarreation* was at their marriage ; when

they had their whearencake ; and hence I suppose is the reason of our *Bride-cake*, still in use with us.

Difficult, Hard, uneasy.

Difficulty, Hardnesse, uneasinesse.

Diffidence, Distrust.

Diffident, Mistrustful.

Diffuse, To spread abroad. Subst. *Diffusion*.

Digamma, The letter F, so called, because he beareth a form, like the Greek Letter *Gamma*, made double.

Digest, To dispose or set in order ; to concoct or distribute the mear, &c.

Dight, Make ready ; apparelled, dressed.

Digresse, To turn aside, to leave the matter that is in hand, and speak of another thing.

Digression, A turning to speak of another thing.

Dilacerate, To tear in pieces.

Dilaniation, A tearing in pieces.

Dilapidations, Ruines of a Parsonage, or Vicarage, house,

house, suffered to run to decay, for which the next Incumbent ought to have satisfaction from his predecessors, executors, or administrators; otherwise he hath by law his action against them.

Dilate, To spread abroad, to enlarge, to draw in length.

Dilatation, A drawing in length, speaking of a thing at large.

Dilatory, That causeth delay, or stay.

Dilemma, A kind of argument, which convinceth ones adversary both waies: as in saying, If he be a good man, why do you speak evil of him? If he be naught, why do you keep him company?

Dimension, The true measure of a thing; The exact proportion of any thing, both for the length, breadth, and depth of it.

Diminution, A diminishing.

Diminutive, Little, small, or a word which betokeneth a little thing, as

lamb-kin, a little lamb.

Dimumeration, A numbring, a reckoning.

Diocesse, The circuit of every Bishop, or Diocesans Jurisdiction.

Dire, Fierce, cruel, terrible.

Directory, That which directeth one.

Direction, A violent carrying away.

Dirge, Soul-masse, or a certain service celebrated for the dead, so called, not (as some conceive) from

Dirigo, because the prayers are directed unto God, (for so are other) but from a special prayer in that service beginning with *Dirige*.

Disaffect, To ill affect, or dislike. Subst. *Disaffecti-on*.

Disafforest, To turn from being a Forest to other uses.

Disanimate, To discourage, dishearten, or Daunt.

Disanull, To disallow.

Disappear, To vanish out of sight, To be seen no more.

Disaster,

D I

Disaster, A misfortune, calamity, hard chance, ill luck.

Disastrous, Unlucky, unfortunate.

Disavow, To deny or refuse by vow.

Disburse, To pay, lay out, or expend monies.

Discard, To cashier; to cast one out of office, or favour.

Disceputation, A disputation, contention, arguing, or reasoning about a matter.

Disciple, A Scholar, one that learneth.

Disciples, Instruction. Also to school, chastise, or correct.

Disclaim, To deny.

Disconsolate, Uncomfortable; sorrowful, comfortlesse.

Discontinue, To intermit or disaccustome ones self from the doing of any thing. Also to be absent from a place.

Discordant, Disagreeing, Dissonant. Subst. Discordancy.

Discrepant, Much differing, disagreeing. Subst.

D I

Discrepancy.

Discretive, Separate, distinct.

Discriminate, To divide, or sever.

Discusse, To examine, debate, or try a matter.

Discussion, An examining, a sifting or tryal of a matter.

Disengage, To redeem, or set at liberty.

Disfranchise, To take away freedome.

Disfranchisement, A taking away of ones freedome.

Disgust, Dislike, Distaste.

Disgregate, To disperse, scatter, or sever asunder.

Disimbark, To unload a ship; or to land, and go out of a ship.

Disjunctive, Disjoyning, dividing.

Disjunction. Dis-union, division, separation.

Dislocation, A putting out of the right place.

Dismall, Unlucky; grievous.

Dismantle, To unclothe; to unfurnish, to leave unprovided, to slight, or

chrem

throw down works and
fortifications.

Dismes, Tythes, also
rents due to the King
out of every benefice, or
other spiritual living.

Dismissione, To discharge,
to put away.

Disoblige, To release, or
discharge of a bond.

Disparage, To disgrace;
to joyn with unquall
match.

Disparagement, Disho-
nour; disgrace. It pro-
perly signifieth a shame or
disgrace done by a Guar-
dian to his ward, in marry-
ing him under yeares, to
a woman unfit for his
calling, or to one past
childe-bearing, or which
hath some great defor-
mity, lameness, or some
horrible disease.

Disparates, A term of
Logick, applyed to such
words as are onely differ-
ring one from another,
but not contrary; as heat
and cold are contraries,
but heat and moisture are
Disparates; viz. two dif-
ferent qualities.

Disparity, Unlikenesse;

unequality.

Dispell, To thrust, drive,
or put away.

Dispend, To spend, lay
out, or bestow.

Dispensation, Distributing
or disposing of things; al-
so a giving of licence to
do.

Disperpled, A term in
Herauldry, when any
thing of soft substance,
doth by falling from high
shoot it self out into divers
corners or ends.

Disperse. To scatter a-
broad.

Dispersion, A scattering
abroad.

Displayed, Wide spread,
opened.

Dispossesse, To put out of
possession.

Disproportion, Inequa-
lity.

Disputable, Any thing
that a man may dispute
on. Doubtful.

Disquisition, Diligent
search, enquiry, examina-
tion.

Disregard, Bad fame, ill
name, discredit.

Disrelish, To distaste;
dislike, resent.

Disrepute,

Disrepute, or *Disreputation*.
Disesteem.

Disrobe, To unclothe :
properly of rich, or gar-
ments of estate.

Dissect, To cut in pieces,
to open, to cleave in sun-
der.

Disseise, To dispossesse,
bereave, or deprive of.

Disseminate, To sow here
and there, to spread
abroad, to publish.

Dissent, To disagree.

Disservice, Demerit, of-
fence, ill office, misdeeds.

Disshavelled, Bare hay-
red, without any attire
on the head, the hair han-
ging at length.

Dissimilar, vide *Simi-
lar*.

Dissimilitude, *Vnlike-
ness*.

Dissipate, To scatter, or
spread abroad.

Dissipation, A scattering,
a wasting.

Dissolve, To undo, wea-
ken, or destroy : to pluck
down.

Dissolute, Loose, wanton,
given much to vain plea-
sures.

Dissolution, A breaking,

weakening, or pulling a-
sunder of any thing.

Dissonant, Of a contrary
sound, not agreeing.

Dissonancy, Discord, dis-
agreement.

Disswade, To perswade
one from a thing.

Disswasion, A perswa-
ding of one from some
thing.

Distaste, Offence, Dis-
like. To offend, to resent.

Distastefull, Offensive.

Distension, A stretching,
retching : racking or strou-
ting out.

Distich, Two verses
or a sentence contained in
two verses.

Distinguish, To put a
difference between things.

Distinction, A difference
put between things.

Distract, To draw a-
way : to trouble ones
mind.

Distraction, A pulling
asunder, or drawing away
of the mind.

Distresse, Any goods
taken and detained for
not payment of rent, or
to enforce one to answer
to a suite. Sometime it

H signifieth

signifieth great afflictions, or misery.

Distribution, A dividing among many.

Distributive, Dealing, dividing.

Disturbe, To trouble, to vex, subst Disturbance.

Disunion, A disjoyning, a severing.

Disunite, To part, to divide, to sever.

Disunion, Division, separation.

Disuse, To disaccustom, or leave of the doing of any thing.

Divert, To turn aside, Subst diversion.

Diversifie, To varie, to make or work in divers colours, or fashions.

Diversity, Variety.

Divident, That which divideth.

Divine, Heavenly belonging to God. Sometime to guesse or foretell a thing to come.

Divination. A foretelling of a thing before it happeneth : which may (as I take it) be divided into three different kinds ; namely , super-

naturall, naturall, and superstitious Divination. Supernaturall Divination (onely revealed to man by God,) is not properly called Divination , /but prophecie , with which all the Holy Prophets have in former times been inspired. Naturall Divination may be divided into two branches ; whereof the first is , that which hath in former times bee practised by wicked spirits in oracles and answers given by them in Idols , and is at this day sometime seen in possessed persons , who by suggestion of the devil may foretell often things to come : and this is but a naturall Divination : For although to us it seeme miraculous, because of our ignorance in the causes and course of things, yet in those spirits, it is but naturall, who by their long experience, and great observation, besides the knowledge of secrets in nature, and their quicke intelligence from all places , are able to foresee much more then

then we by nature can. The second branch of natural Divination, is that which a wise man may foretell by probable conjecture, being no way offensive, so long as it is only guided by reason, and over-ruled by submitting it self to the Almighty power of God. And to this second kind of Divination, may also Astrology be referred, (which by the motion and influence of Stars and Planets, doth promise to foretell many things) so long as it keepeth it self in due limits, and arrogateth not too much to the certainty thereof; into which excessse of vanity if it should break forth, it can then be no longer called naturall Divination, but superstitious and wicked: for the Starres may incline, but not impose a necessity in particular things. The third and last manner of Divination, is that which we called superstitious, whereof there hath among the

Gentiles been divers different kinds, namely *Auguration*, *Aruspicy*, *Necromancy*, *Geomancy*, *Hydromancy*, *Pyromancy*, *Coscinomancy*, *Palmistry* or *Chiromancy*.

Auguration, was a divination made of things to come, by the flying, feeding, and chirping of birds; the professors whereof called *Augurs*, were of great account among the heathen Romanes, inso-much, that there was a Colledge of them in the City; neither would the Romanes undertake any publick matter of importance, without asking their assent. But the vanity hereof was well derided by a wise Jew, named *Mossolamus*; as *Josephus* writes. For an *Augur* in the wars once requiring, that the army, which was then marching, might stand still a while, till he took observation of a bird there by, to foreknow the successe of that expedition, this Jew whilest the *Augur* was busie in his

art, shot at the Bird with an arrow, but by chance killed her; whereat the *Augur* and others being highly offended: Are you so foolish (quoth the Jew) to imagine this poor Bird can tell what will happen to us, that could not foresee her own death so neer at hand?

Aruspicie is a divination, which by opening and viewing the bowels of beasts, did undertake to foretel things to come; the professors whereof were called *Aruspices*.

Necromancy, the worst of all others, is that divination, which is practised by conjuration, and calling up Devils or dead mens Ghosts. Which manner of divination we read. practised by King *Saul*, (1 *Reg. cap. 28.*) when he required a Sorceresse to call up the spirit of *Samuel* to him.

Geomantie, is a kind of divination practised by making pricks and lines in the earth; as the name in Greek signifieth. So

Hydromantie, is a divination made by some apparition in water, as *Varro* writeth, that a Boy saw in water, one bearing the form of *Mercury*, who foretold in one hundred and fifty verses, the event of the warre which the Romans had with King *Mithridates*.

Pyromancy, is a divination made by the fire, or spirits appearing in the fire.

Coscinomancy, is a ridiculous kind of divination made with a sieve; which at this day is used by some simple women, and appeareth to be of antiquity, for in the third Idylle of *Theocritus* there is mention made hereof.

Palmistry or *Chiromancy*, is a divination practised, by looking upon the lines of the fingers and hands, an art still in use, among fortune tellers, Egyptians, and Juglers. Besides these, there were also other divinations, as namely *Aeromancy*, that which is gathered by apparitions in the

ayr,

Capnomancy,

Capnomancy, by the flying of smoke. *Catoptromancy*, by visions shewne in a glasse. *Ichthyomancy*, a kind of divination by fish. *Daphnomancy*, by a Laurel, or bay-tree. All which being even by the Pagans themselves accounted deceitful and vain, it remaineth, that of Christians they be utterly rejected and abhorred.

Divorce, A separation of man and wife, which was (as our Saviour witnesseth,) first permitted by Moses unto the Israelites, for the hardnesse of their hearts, that men might rather put their wives away, whom they grew weary of, then use them with too great extremity, to shorten their lives, as many did. The woman so divorced, was to have of her husband, a writing (as Josephus witnesseth) to this effect; I promise, that hereafter, I will lay no claim to thee. And this writing was called a bill of divorce. But with Chri-

stians this custome is abrogated, saving only in case of adultery. The ancient Romans also had a custom of divorce, and amongst them, it was as lawful for the wives to put away their husbands, as for the husband to dismisse his wife; but amongst the Israelites, this prerogative was onely permitted to the husband.

Diuretical, That which is of vertue to cause one to make water.

Diurnal, Of or belonging to a day; Also a book, wherein daily actions or accounts are set down.

Duturnity, Long continuance.

Divulge, To publish, or tell abroad.

Docibility, See Docility.

Docible, or *Docill*, Easie to be taught, one that will soon learn.

Docility, Aptnesse to learn, quicknesse of understanding.

Dock, A place where Ships are made, or repaired.

D O

Doctoral, Of or belonging to a Doctor.

Doctrinal, Of or belonging to doctrine, or instruction.

Document, A lesson, an instruction.

Dogdayes, Certain dayes in July and August, so called of the Star *Canis*, the Dog: which then rising with the Sun, doth greatly increase the heat thereof.

Dogmatical, Which is held or maintained in some mens opinion.

Dole, Sorrow, heaviness, grief; sometimes almes given to many poore folks.

Doleful, Heavy, sorrowfull.

Doller, It is a Dutch piece of coyn, worth about four shillings.

Dolorous, Grievous, painful.

Dolphine, The eldest son of the King of France, so called of *Daulphine*, a Province given, or (as some report) sold, in the year, 1349. by *Lambert Earle* thereof, to *Philippe de Va-*

D O

lois, partly on condition; that for ever the French Kings eldest son should hold it (during his fathers life,) of the Empire. As also a fish friendly to man, and especially to children; the Females of this fish, have breasts like to women, which are well stored with milk. They are very faithful to one another, and bring forth young ones like whelps, after ten moneths, and in Summer time. They sometime break forth of the Sea, but presently dye as soon as they touch land.

Doom, A sentence pronounced; a judgment.

Doomesday-book, A book in the Exchequer, containing a general survey of all the lands in England, with the severall owners occupiers, and values thereof in *William* the Conquerours time.

Doomesman, A Judge.

Domestical, One of the house; or any thing belonging to the house.

Domestick. See *Domesticall*.

Domineer,

Domineer, To bear rule, or great sway.

Dominical, Belonging to Sunday, or our Lords day. *Domical Letter*, the Letter in the Almanack, that shewes what dayes of the moneth every Sunday, or Lords day of that year doth happen: which difference happeneth by reason of the odd day in the year: the year consisting of 52. weeks, and one day. The Letters are, A. B. C. D. E. F. G. There is but one every year; except it be leap-year, and then there is two.

Dominion, Lordship, rule.

Donary, A gift; properly that which is hanged up in a Church.

Donation, A giving.

Donative, A benefice merely given and collated by the Patron, without either presentation to, or institution, or induction by, the Ordinary.

Donee, He to whom a thing is given or granted.

Donour, A giver.

Dormant, Sleeping. It is a term in Heraldry, as a *Lion Dormant*, when he lyes as if he were asleep. And it is likewise a term in law, as a *Warrant dormant*, that is, a warrant with a blank, to put in whose name they list.

Dormitory, A place to sleep in; or that which hath vertue to make one sleep.

Dorpe, A village.

Dorter, A cell or chamber used onely for religious men to sleep in.

Dose, The quantity of a Medicine that is usually prescribed to be taken at a time; so much as may safely be given at once.

Daughty, Stout, valiant.

Dowager, A Widdow Princeffe, having dowry in the countrey which was in subjection to her deceased husband: also any widow endowed, or that hath a joynture; yet a title usually applyed to the widowes of Princes and great Personages, and to them onely.

Doucets, The stones of a Hart or Stag.

Doxology, A giving glory or praise, as in the Churches, *Gloria Patri*, &c.

Drachme, See *Dram*.

Dragant, A kind of Gum.

Dram, A small weight, the eight part of an ounce: It containeth in it three scruples, every scruple being of the weight of twenty Wheat corns; so that a dram is the just weight of 60 corns of Wheat.

Draule, To speak dreamingly.

Dreie, Sorrowful; lamentable.

Dribblets, Small portions, or pieces.

* *Dromedary*, A kind of camel, having two bunches on the back; He is very swift, and can travel two or three dayes without drink; and (as some say) 100 miles.

Drone, An idle Bee that will not labour.

Druïdes, Ancient Pagan Priests in France. which lived naked in woods, gi-

ving themselves to the study of Philosophy, and avoiding all company so much as they might. They were of such estimation among the people, that all controversies were referred to their determination, and a great penalty laid on such as disobeyed their sentence. They believed the immortality of soules, but supposed (with *Pythagoras*) that they still passed by death from one body to another.

Dryades, Nymphs of the woods, so called of the Greek word *Drys*: which signifieth an Oake.

Duall, Of, or belonging to two.

Dubious, Doubtful.

Duell, A single Combat.

Dulia, Service; a worship done to Angels and Saints.

* *Dune*, A hill, vulgarly pronounced *Downe*.

Duplication, A doubling.

Duplicity, Doubleness.

Durability, Long continuance.

Dusky,

E B

Dusky, Dark, cloudy:

Duty, The service or task enjoyned to a souldier by his Commander, which in duty he must perform.

Dwale, An herb of cold operation, having power to make one sleep; some call it Nightshade.

Dwindle, To consume; to be at the last cast, as a candle upon its going out: to shrink up to nothing.

Dysenterie, The bloody Flux.

E

E *Aglet*, A young Eagle.

Ebene, A tree which groweth in Ethiopia, bearing neither leaves nor fruit. It is black, and hath no grain like other wood, and is sharp biting in taste: Being burned, it yieldeth a pleasant smell, neither is the smoke thereof offensive; but the green wood is so full of sap, that it will flame like a candle. It is good against

E C

many diseases of the eyes. That which groweth in India, is spotted with white and yellow, being not in such estimation as the Ethiopian *Ebene* is.

Ebionites, Certain old Hereticks, which affirmed that Christ was not before his mother, the blessed Virgin. Against these Hereticks, Saint *John* writ his Gospel, after he returned from his banishment in the Isle Pathmos.

Ebonie. See *Ebene*.

Ebrietie, Drunkenness.

Eccho, A rebounding or sounding back of any noyse, or voyce in a wood, valley or hollow place. Poets feign, that this *Eccho* was a Nymph so called, which being rejected of one, whom she loved, pined away for sorrow in the woods, where her voyce still remaineth answering the outcries of all complaints.

Ecclesiasticall, Of, or belonging to the Church,

Eccle-

Ecclesiasticus, Of, or belonging to a Preacher. The name of a Book among those we commonly call Apocrypha, is so called.

Eclipse, A fayling or want of any thing: Commonly it signifieth a want of light; and there be two such Eclipses, namely of the Moon and of the Sun. Eclipse of the Moon; never happeneth but at the full Moon, neither then alwayes, but when she is in such a point, that the shadow of the earth depriveth her of the Sun beams, from whence she taketh her light, Eclipse of the Sun is not so usual, and happeneth onely at the change of the Moon, namely when the Moon being between the Sun and us, doth with her dark body, hide part of her light from us: which was the cause that *Dionysius Arcopagita*, seeing the Sun so admirably eclipsed at our Saviours Passion, contrary to all reason, when the Moon was not in any neernesse to hinder his

light, cryed out in amazement; *Aut Deus nature patitur, aut machina mundi dissolvetur*. Either the God of nature suffereth, or else the frame of the world will be destroyed.

Ecliptike line, An imagined line, running thorow the midst of the twelve signs, in which the Sunne always keepeth his course. It is so called, because the Eclipses happen when the Moon is either in conjunction or opposition under this line.

Eclogue, It is commonly taken for a poem containing a communication of shepherds, but the word in Greeke signifieth a collection or choyce gathering of things together.

Ecstasie, vide *Extasie*.

Educe, To lead, draw out, or bring forth.

Eden, An Hebrew word signifying delectation, or a place of pleasure and delight. Paradise.

Edible, Which may be eaten.

Edict, An ordinance made

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made by any in authority:
A proclamation or decree.

Edife, To build, to frame, sometime to instruct.

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* *Ecke*, To piece out, draw out further in length, to add to, or enlarge.

Effectuate, To perform.

Effeminate, Womanish, nice.

Efficacy, Strength, virtue, force. Subst. *Efficacious*.

Efficiency, A bringing to passe.

Efficient, Which bringeth to passe, or performeth.

Effigies, The picture, or

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or resemblance of.

Efflux, A running out; a flowing over; a bursting forth.

Effusion, A pouring out, a large spending.

Esiwoones, Again, often, Ever and anon.

Eglantine, The sweet-briar.

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Elaborate, Curious, done with great pains.

Elate, Lifted up, advanced, proud, lofty.

Elation,

E L

Elation, A lifting up, pride, loftinesse.

Elaterium, The juyce of wilde cucumbers dryed; Being taken inwardly, it purgeth waterish humors, and is good against the dropfic. But it must be mixed with somewhat to restrain the malice of it, for otherwise it will be painful in operation.

* *Eld*, Old age.

Elect, To choose, or one that is chosen.

Election, Choice.

Elective, Subject unto choyce, gotten, or passing by election.

Electrum, A kind of Amber distilling out of the Poplar tree, as some report. The Poets seign it to have been the teares of the *Phaëtoniades*, who bewailing their brother *Phaëtons* death, were turned into Poplar-trees.

Electuary, Any medicine taken inwardly, made of divers powders mixed together, and by rempering with some sirrups, or honey, brought to a soft liquid forme.

E L

Elegancy, Finenesse; neatnesse, eloquence, gallantnesse.

Elegant, Fine, neat, pick-ed, trim.

Elegy, A mournful song used in funerals, or other passions of sorrow.

Elegiack, Mournful.

Element, The first matter of visible substance, from whence all things take their beginning: whereof there be four, namely, fire, ayr, water, and earth. Sometime it signifieth a letter, as A. B. C. sometime the first foundation, principle, or instruction of any thing.

Elementary, Which consisteth of or belonging to letters, principles, or first Elements.

Eleemosynary, Given in almes, or which giveth almes; also an almes-house.

Elench, A subtil argument.

Elenge, Strange.

Elevate, To lift up, to advance.

Eligible, Fit, or like to be chosen.

Elixir,

E L

Elixir, An Arabian word of the same signification that Quintessence is in latine; see Quintessence.

Elke, A kind of Yew to make bowes with.

Elocution, Utterance, eloquence.

Elogie, A testimoniall of ones praise, or dispraise.

Eloine, To put, give, or sell away.

Elong, To put, or set far off.

Elucidate, To make bright or shining.

Elude, To mock or deceive.

Elusion, A mocking, a deceit.

Elysian, Of or belonging to *Elysium*.

Elysium, A supposed place of pleasure below, where Poets imagined the soules of good men did rest.

Emacerate, or *Emaciate*. To wax lean; to pine away with sorrow, envy, toyl, or the like.

Emaceration, Leanness, or falling away in flesh.

Emanation, A flowing

E M

or proceeding from. An issuing out, like to the stream of a river from the spring-head or fountain.

Emancipation, A setting of children at liberty. A delivering out of bondage.

Embalme, To anoint with balm.

Embassie, An embassage, a message from one Prince to another.

Embellish, To make beautiful.

Ember weeks, Four weeks in the year appointed for publick fasts; not so called (as is commonly received) from Embers or Ashes, which were used onely on (what took name from thence) Ash-wednesday, but from the Saxon *Embryne*, or *Imbryne*, signifying a Circuit, a going about, or a running round, the word being composed of *Emb*, or *Imb*, i.e. *circa*, about, and *ryne*. i. *curfus*, a course, or running; and applyed to these Fasts, because constantly observed at certain set seasons in the course or circuit of the

E M

the year; or because the wheel of the year moveth, or the course of the year standeth on those seasons, in one or other of which, the fruits of the earth are either sown, sprung up, coming to their ripenesse, or gathered into the barn.

Embezil, To steal, to convey away; to spend or waste.

Embleme, It properly signifieth any fine work, cunningly set in wood, or other substance, as we see in chesse boards and tables; notwithstanding it is commonly taken for a picture or other device, shadowing some matter to be learned by it.

Emboist, A term used by hunters, when a Deer is so weary that he foameth at the mouth.

Embracer, A law term of him, that when a matter is in tryall, cometh for reward to the barr, being no lawyer, nor witnesse, and speaketh in favour of one of the parties; or which labourerth the Jury,

or useth any unlawfull practise to make them give their verdict, as he would have them.

Embrew, To defile by dipping; to overspread or dawbe.

Embroile, To incumber, intangle or pester.

Embryon, A childe unperfect in the mothers womb.

Emendation, An amending.

Emeralde, A precious stone, the greenest of all other, for which cause it is very comfortable to the sight. The best of these stones are brought out of Scythia. And some affirm them to be taken out of the Griffons nests, who do keep this stone with great cruelty. It is found by experience (as *Albertus* writeth) that if the *Emerald* be good, it inclineth the bearer thereof to chastity, and cannot endure the action of lust. There is also a disease sounding neer this word, for which see *Hemorrhode*.

Emergent, What issueth, riseth.

rifeth up, appeareth, or sheweth it self.

Eminence, Highnesse, dignity, honour.

Eminent, High, lofty, honourable.

Emissary, A busie fellow sent out for a spye, or scout, a messenger alway at hand.

Emmanuel, An Hebrew word expressing the dignity of our Saviour, and is interpreted, *God with us*.

Emolument, Profit, gain, advantage.

Empannel, To make up a Jury of twelve, or more men.

Emphasis, An expresse, or most plain signification of ones mind: Also a proper and vigorous pronounciation of a word, thereby the better to expresse his force and efficacy.

Emphatical, That which is uttered with most expresse signification, in such sort, that it setteth forth to the full, the intent of the speaker.

Empirick, A Physition

that getteth skill by his own practice; also, one that without regard either of the cause of a disease, or of the constitution of the patient, applyes those medicines whereof he hath had experience in others, work they how they will.

Emplaster, A plaster or salve made of herbs, powders and oyl boyled together.

Emplead, To sue one.

Empoverish, To make or grow poor.

Emprimed, A terme used by hunters, when a Hart first forsaketh the herd.

Empyreall heaven, The highest heaven above the firmament; so called (by a Greek name) because of the bright shining of it, like fire.

Emulate, To envy, to strive to do as another doth, or rather beyond another.

Emulation, Envy; an earnest desire to do as another doth.

Enamel, A compound of

of glasse, lead, and tinne, well calcinated, or burnt together, wherewith things are varnished and flourish-ed; to inlay.

Enchase, To set in gold, to inlay, or enamel.

Enarration, A telling or declaring.

Enchiridion, It is commonly taken for a little book, which one may still carry in his hand.

Eucorium, A praise.

Encombrance, An impediment, Hindrance; trouble, molestation.

Encounter, To set upon one, either with words or blowes.

Encroach, To creep or presse upon a man unlawfully, to get more then his due.

Encroachment. A law terme when one man unlawfully presseth too far upon another, as in setting his pale too far upon anothers land, the more to enlarge his own, or in taking more rent then is due.

Endorse, To write on the outside of a Letter.

Subst. Endorsement.

Endorsed, A term of Herauldry, when two beasts are painted with their backs turned to each other.

Endowment, The giving or assuring of dower to a woman, as also the setting out the Vicars portion in a benefice appropriated.

Energetical, Very forcible, and strong.

Energy, Force, vertue, strength; Effectual operation.

Enervate, To weaken or enfeeble.

* *Enewed*, Made new.

Enfranchise, To make free, to admit, or receive one into any corporation.

Enfranchisement, A making free.

Engineer, A maker of Engines.

Enhance, To advance, or make greater.

Enigma, A riddle, a dark speech, covered with subtile and crafty words.

Enigmatical, Obscure; dark, hard to understand, spoken in a riddle.

* *Enmoised*,

E N

* *Enmoised*, Comfort-
ed.

Ennoble. To nobilitate,
or make noble.

Enormity, A going out
of rule; a great disorder.

Enormous, Wicked; very
bad.

Enquest, A Jury of twelve
or more men.

Ensign, A banner born
in warres; a flagg, or any
ornament serving for a
mark of some dignity.

Entail, An estate in fee,
but limited and tyed to
certain conditions.

Entalented, Ingraft-
ed.

Enthusiasme, A ravish-
ment from the spirit, di-
vine motion, or inspirati-
on; poetical fury. Whoso
is possessed therewith, is
called an *Enthusiast*.

Enthymeme, A term of
Logick. It signifieth an
imperfect syllogisme,
which wanteth either the
Major or Minor: as for
example,

Every sin deserveth cor-
rection.

Every theft is a sin.

E N

Therefore every theft
deserveth correction. This
is a perfect syllogisme.

Now if we will leave
the first part (called the
Major) and say thus; *Eve-
ry theft is a sin*: Therefore
*Every theft deserveth cor-
rection*. Or omit the se-
cond part (named the
Minor) and say, *Every sin
deserveth correction*, there-
fore every theft deserveth
correction, Then it is call-
ed an *Enthymeme*, to wit,
a keeping in the mind (for
so the word properly sig-
nifieth) because one of
these parts is understood
in the mind: where note,
that if the two ends of the
Enthymeme are like in
speech, then the *Minor* is
wanting; if the two be-
ginnings be like, the *Ma-
jor* is omitted, as may easily
appear by the foregoing
example.

Entitie, A being.

Enveloped, Wrapped.

Environ, To compass
about; to beset.

Enucleate, To declare,
expound, or make plain.

Enumerate, To reckon
up;

up; to declare.

Enumeration, A reckoning; a rehearsal.

Enunciative, Any thing pronounced or spoken. A proposition or speech, which simply affirmeth or denyeth any thing; as *Cicero is vertuous*; *Cicero is not vertuous*.

Inure, To accustome ones self.

Epaet, A number which is in use every year, to find the age of the Moon by: This Epaet changeth yearly, and is made by the addition of eleven to the former Epaet; both which numbers are the Epaet for the following year, but always so; that both those numbers exceed not the number of 30. For if they amount to above 30. then must you cast away the 30. and the remaining number shall be the Epaet. As for example, in this year 1616. the Epaet is 22. to which if you adde eleven for the next years Epaet, it maketh 33. from which if you take away 30. there will remain 3.

which is the Epaet for the next year 1617. Note also, when in any year the Epaet is 29. you must add 12. to find out the next years true Epaet, that casting away thirty, the Epaet may come to be eleven. In all other numbers, the Epaet is still made (as before) by adding eleven. And these Epaets are ever changed on the first day of March.

Ephemerides, A book wherein day acts are registered. Commonly it is taken for a Book of Astronomy (in use among such as erect figures to cast mens nativities) by which book is shewn how all the Planets are placed, every day and hour of the year.

Epha, An Hebrew measure containing about five pecks of ours.

Ephod, A holy garment worn by the high Priest of the Hebrews, when he executed his function. It covered the back, and was curiously wrought with gold and twisted silk of Purple;

Purple, Scarlet, and Violet colour. On the shoulders there were set two neat, precious Onix stones; and in them graven the names of the twelve sons of *Jacob*, called the twelve Patriarchs, in the right shoulder the six eldest, and in the left the six youngest; that the High Priest entering into the *Sanctum Sanctorum*, (which was the holiest place of the Temple) might bear with him the names of the people, for whom he was to pray unto God.

Epicede, A funeral song sung before the corpse be buried; Also, verses or *Epigrams* made upon the dead, in his Emendation; or, to serve for an inscription upon his monument.

Epicycle, A term used in Astronomy. It signifieth a lesser circle, whose center or middle part is in the circumference of a greater circle. In the upper part of this Epicycle, the five Planets, *Saturn*, *Jupiter*,

Mars, *Venus*, and *Mercury*, do go forward according to the course of the signs; as *Aries* to *Taurus*, &c. in the lower part they are retrograde, that is, go backward, as from *Gemini* to *Taurus*, from *Taurus* to *Aries* again. Between these two motions, are said to be two stations; namely when a Planet ceaseth going forward; and beginneth to be retrograde, or coming to the farthest point of his retrogradation, goeth forward again; so that in the Epicycle, these Planets wheel about sometime according, sometime contrary to the order of the signs.

Epicure, It is commonly taken with us, for a man given over much to pleasure, especially in gluttony. In ancient times it signified one that followed the sect of a Philosopher named *Epicurus*, who taught, that the greatest happiness was, to be without pain, and enjoy pleasure of body and mind.

Epidemick, Or *Epidemical*. Universal, general, grown common; also infectious, contagious, pestilent.

Epigraphe, Title, inscription.

Epigram, It properly signifies a superscription or writing set upon any thing; now it is commonly taken for a short witty poem, which under a feigned name, doth covertly praise or tax some particular person or thing.

Epilepsie, The falling sicknesse, whereto most commonly children and young folk are subject. This disease is caused by some humour or vapour, suddenly stopping the passage of spirits in the brain, which the brain striving to expel, causeth the patient to fall down, and commonly some at the mouth.

Epilogue. The conclusion or end of a matter. A speech made, after an interlude or play is ended.

Epiphany, An appear-

ing or manifestation. The feast of Twelſe day at Christmas is so called, because then the appearing of a new Star did manifest the birth of our Saviour.

Episcopacy, Government of the Church by Bishops.

Episcopal, Of, or belonging to a Bishop.

Epitaph, An inscription or writing set upon a tombe; most commonly in lamentation or praise of the party there buried.

Epithalamium, A Bridal-song, in commendation of the parties married. A marriage-song.

Epithet, Any word or short sentence, added to a Noun substantive, to expresse some quality of it; as in saying, *Barbarous cruelty, unbridled lust; anger, the short madnesse of the mind*; where *barbarous, unbridled*, and *the short madnesse of the mind*, are Epithets expressing the quality of cruelty, lust and anger.

Epitome,

E Q

Epitome, An abridgement or short gathering of any matter in writing.

Epitomize, To make an abridgment or short gathering.

Equanimity, Uprightness of heart, quietness of mind.

Equator, One of the six chief circles imagined to be in the firmament, so called, either because it is equally distant from the Poles, or because, when the Sun is in it, the day and night are equal.

Equinoctial, An imagined line, passing just in the midst between the two poles of heaven, to which line, the Sun coming twice a year (namely about the xj. of March, and the xj. of September) maketh the dayes and nights of equal length in all the world; for which cause it is called *Equinoctial*: The signs *Aries* and *Libra* do both begin at this line.

Equipage, Furniture or provision for horseman-

E R

ship; especially in triumph or turnaments.

Equivalence, Or *Equivalency*. The equall value of one thing with another.

Equivalent, Of equal value to another thing.

Equivocate, To speak or answer with a secret meaning reserved in ones own mind; which peradventure the hearers do not understand.

Equivocation, A speech or answer made, with a secret meaning reserved in ones mind. A double or diverse sense in one word.

Equivoke, When one word signifieth two things.

Eradicate, To pluck or pull up by the roots.

Erased, A term of Heraldry, when any member of a beast seemeth torn from the body.

Erebus, Hell, or a river in Hell.

Erect, To lift or set up.

Erection, A lifting up.

Eremite. See *Hermite*.

E S

Ereption, A taking away.

Ermines, A little beast lesse then a Squirrel, the furre whereof is very costly, worn onely by Princes or great Potentates. It hath a tail of a thumb length, and is brown. *Ermine* in Heraldry sometime signifyeth white powdered with black, and *Ermines*, black powdered white.

Erne, To get by ones daily labour; to addle.

Errant, Wandring; having no certaine abode.

Erroneous, Full of error, deceived, false.

Esst, Heretofore.

Eruption; A belching.

Erudition, Learning, instruction.

Eruption, A violent breaking out.

Escheat, To be forfeited to the King, or chief Lord.

Escheater, An Officer that observeth and certifyeth into the Exchequer, such things as do escheat

E T

unto the King.

Esript, A writing.

Escuage. A tenure of lands, whereby the tenant is bound at his own charge to follow his Lord into the wars; either in Scotland or Wales: sometime in this tenure, the Tenant, onely payeth a yearly rent.

Escueryonera, An herb in the West Indies; so named, because it is of great vertue against the deadly stingings or bitings of certain venomous beasts, which in that countrey they call *Escuercos*.

Esperance, Hope.

Estimate, To prise or value a thing; or (substantively) the price or value thereof.

Essayes, Tryals.

Essence, The being or natural substance of any thing.

Essenes, Certain religious men among the Jewes which lived a very strict life, abstaining from wine, flesh and women.

Essential, That which belongeth

belongeth to the essence of a thing.

Essoine, A term in the Common Law, when a man cannot well appear at a day appointed in court, and is therefore allowed by the Court to be absent without penalty.

Essreate, A copy which is taken of any writing.

Estovers, Plots of wood, growing in heathes, commons, and other places where it is lawful for Tenants to take fuel, and timber to repair their re-
nements.

Et cætera; and the rest, and so forth: it is commonly written, etc.

Eternall, Which hath no beginning nor end.

Eternity, Everlastingness.

Eternize, To make eternal.

Ethereall, Heavenly, or belonging to the celestial spheres.

Ethikes, Books of moral Philosophy, treating of civil behaviour and manners.

Ethnike, A Gentile; a Heathen: one that is no Christian.

Etymology, The true exposition, or reason given of any word. Adject.
Etymological.

Evacuate, To empty.

Evacuation, An emptying.

Evide, To escape; to get away.

Evangelical, Of or belonging to the Gospel; commanded in the Gospel.

Evangelist, A bringer of good tidings; wherefore Saint Matthew, Saint Mark, S. Luke, and Saint John, are called *Evangelists*, because they first in writing published the joyful History of our Redemption by the Son of God.

Evaporate, To consume away in vapour.

Evaporation, A vapour or smoke passing from any thing.

Evascon, An escape; a starting hole to get out: a shift or trick to put off ones adversary.

Eucharist, It properly thereof be well corrected; signifieth a giving of for it scaldeth and is ex- thanks. In Ecclesiastical ceeding hot neer the writings it is often taken fourth degree.
for the B. Sacrament of the Body and Blood of Christ.

Eveck, A kind of wilde beast like a Goat.

Event, The end or successe of a matter.

Evert, To overthrow.

Everſion, An overthrowing.

Eviscerate, To bowel, or draw out the bowels or guts of.

Eviſtion, An overthrow in Law. An undeniable manifestation or proof of any thing.

Evitable, Which may be avoided.

Eunuch, A gelded man.

Euphorbium, A gum or reare of a strange plant, growing on the mount Atlas in Lybia. It is yellowish, cleer, and brittle. It may be used in oyntments against palsies, cramps, and shrinking of sinewes; but to be taken inwardly, is very dangerous, unlesse the malice

Europe, One of the three parts of the world lying toward the west. In it are contained *England*, *Spain*, *France*, *Germany*, *Italy*, all *Greece*, *Crete*, or *Candy*, beside many other Kingdoms, great Countries and Islands. Some affirm it to be called *Europe*, of *Europa*, King *Agcnors* daughter, whom *Jupiter* (as Poets teign) in likenesse of a Bull, carried over sea, into the Island *Candy*.

Exact, To demand with great earnestnesse, or with constraint; also it signifieth perfect and accomplished.

Exaction, A pilling or taking up of money by constraint.

Exaggerate, To increase or amplifie a matter; properly, with words to make a thing more then it is.

Exaggeration, An increasing

E X

ing or amplifying by words.

ExanIMATE, To amaze.

ExanIMATION, An amazement.

ExasperATE, To anger, or provoke one greatly to anger.

ExasperATION, A provoking or stirring one to anger.

Exauthorize, To deprive of, or put from authority.

Excesse, Which exceedeth, or is too much. Adject. *Excessive*.

Exchequer, That Court wherein all causes touching the renewes of the Crown are handled. Also the Kings Treasury.

Excise, A certain custom or impost upon commodities; whereby to raise and advance moneys for the service of the Common wealth.

Excite, To stir up. Subst.

Excitation, or *Excitement*.

Exclamation, A crying out.

Exclude, To shut out,

E X

Exclusion, A shutting out.

Excogitate, To devise, invent.

Excommunicate, to cast out of the communion of the Church.

Excommunication, A casting out of the Church.

Excoviate, To pull off the skin or hide, to flea.

Excreable, Which may be spit out.

Excrement, Any thing which naturally growing or being in the body, may be taken away without harm to the body.

Excrecence, A superfluous or unnatural growing out of a thing, as of a wart, wen, bunch, &c.

Excreffion, A growing out; a swelling or bunch.

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Excruciate, To torment.

Excursion, A running out, a light skirmish.

Execrable, Wicked, worthy to be detested,

Execration, A cursing.

Execution, The slaughter

E X

ter done upon a flying enemy pursued; the successe of a shot discharged at the enemy; the effect which any offensive thing takes, being thrown in upon the besieged by the assailants.

Executor, He that is appointed by any man in his last Will and Testament, to have the disposing of all his goods, according to the contents of the said Will.

Exemplary, Of, or belonging to an example.

Exemplifie, To declare a matter at large, to alledge examples. Subst. *Exemplification*.

Exempt, Free or privileged from any payment or service.

Exemption, A freedom or a privilege from any business.

Exequies, Funeral solemnities in honour of the dead.

Exercitation, Use, exercise, custome, practise.

Exhale, To cast or send forth a breath or fume.

E X

Exhalation, A fummy smoke, hot and dry, drawn out of the earth by the heat of the Sun, which being inflamed, is the material cause of divers fiery impressions in the ayr.

Exhaust, To draw out, consume, spend, or waste.

Exhibite, To present, offer, or give. Subst. *Exhibition*.

Exhilarate, To make merry, to comfort.

Exhortatory, Which exhorteth or perswadeth to do a thing.

Exigent, A straight, a hard pinch.

Exile, Banishment.

Exinanite, To make empty, to spoyl, weaken, or make of no force. Subst.

Exinanition.

Exist, To be, to appear, or to be seen.

Existence, A being, or entitie.

Exodus, A going forth. The second Book of Moses is so called, because it reacheth of the manner how

E X

how the children of Israel went out of Egypt.

Exoete, Past growing, out of use, stale.

Exonerate, To unburden, to acquite or discharge.

Exorable, Which may be intreated.

Exorbitant, That which goeth out of due proportion, or the right way. Subst. *Exorbitancy*.

Exorcize, To adjure, to bind by oath, to charge one upon conscience, or grievous penalty, to speak truly, or do any thing required.

Exorcisme, An adjuring or binding by oath. Conjuratation.

Exordium, The first entrance of a sermon, oration, or such like speech.

Exotique, Forrain, or strange.

Expatriate, To wander, to walk, run, or spread abroad.

Expect, To look for before it come.

Expectation, A looking for a longing.

E X

Expedite, Quick; ready. Also to dispatch quickly, rid out of the way.

Expedient, A help, fit means, device, to compass any matter.

Expeditate, To cut off the balles, or (as some say, certain claws of great dogs feet, which are kept neer a forrest, that they may not harm the Kings Deer. The dogs so cut, are said to be expeditated.

Expedition, Quick dispatch, speed, sometime a setting forth unto war; a voyage.

Expell, To thrust out, to drive away.

Experiment, An experience, proof, or tryal.

Expert, Cunning, skillfull.

Expiable, Which may be purged, or satisfied for.

Expiate, To pacifie, to appease, to recompence.

Expiation, Pacifying, appealing by sacrifice.

Expire, To dye, end, perish, or decay.

Expiration, A dying; a breathing out, an end.

Explane, To make plain,

E X

to declare plainly.

Explanation, A making plain, a declaring.

Explicate, To unfold, open, or to declare at large.

Explication, An unfolding or opening.

Explicite, Unfolded, declared; also ended, or finished.

Explode, To drive out with clapping the hands: or generally, to reject, disapprove, or condemn with some outward expression of dislike, as by clapping of hands, hissing, or stamping.

Exploit, A notable Fact, whether good or bad.

Explosion, A driving away.

Exploration, Search, or trial by search.

Exportation, A bearing, carrying, or conveying out.

Expose, To set forth; to set to view; to put abroad in hazard.

Exposition, An interpretation or expounding.

Expofitor, An expounder or Interpreter.

E X

Expostulate, To reason angrily with one; to chide or complain, as finding himself grieved.

Expostulation, An angry reasoning or complaint.

Expression, A wringing or squeezing out.

Exprobrate, To upbraid, to cast in ones teeth.

Exprobration, An upbraiding.

Expugne, To conquer, to win by assault.

Expugnation, A conquest; a winning by fight.

Expulse, To thrust out.

Expulsion, A thrusting out, a driving away.

Expunge, To put, strike, blot, or cross out, to put away, or remove.

Exquisite, Excellent, curious. Subst. *Exquisite-ness*.

Exsiccate, To make dry; to dry up.

Extant, That which standeth abroad or in sight; which may be found.

Extasie, or rather, *Estasie*, A swooning, trance, astonish-

E X

astonishment,amazement,
a ravishment,or transpor-
tation of the spirits by
passion.

Extempore, Out of hand;
presently, without stu-
dy.

Extend, To stretch forth,
to shew at length.

Extension, A stretching
out.

Extent, Compasse; by
Space: A stretching
forth.

Extenuate; to diminish;
to make by words, a thing
seem lesse then it is.

Extenuation, A diminish-
ing.

Exterior, Outward.

Exterminate, To banish;
to drive away; to cast
forth.

Extirmination, A de-
stroying, or rooting
out.

Externe, Forraign; out-
landish, strange, out-
ward.

Externall, Outward,
strange.

Extinguish, To quench,
to put out.

Extinguisher, That quen-
cheth, or putteth out.

E X

Extinct, Quenched, dead,
put out.

Extirpe, To destroy, to
root out.

Extirpate, To root up;
to destroy.

Extirpation, A rooting
up.

Extort, To wrest away,
to take by force.

Extortion, Wrong done
by any officer, in taking
greater fees or rewards,
for executing his office,
then the lawes will allow
him.

Extortioner, He that
committeth extortion.

Extract, To draw forth.

Extraction, A drawing
out; also, an original de-
scent.

Extrajudicial, Done out
of Court.

Extravagant, Wander-
ing, disordered, when there
are many needlesse mat-
ters or words brought in
beside the purpose. Subst.

Extravagancy.

Extricate, To deliver
or rid ones self of a
thing.

Extrinfecal. Outward,
or on the outside.

Extrinfeco.

E X

to declare plainly.

Explanation, A making plain, a declaring.

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Expulsion, A thrusting out, a driving away.

Expunge, To put, strike, blot, or crosse out, to put away, or remove.

Exquisite, Excellent, curious. Subst. *Exquisite-ness*.

Exsiccate, To make dry; to dry up.

Extant, That which standeth abroad or in sight; which may be found.

Extasie, or rather, *Ecstasie*, A swooning, trance, astonish-

E X

astonishment,amazement,
a ravishment,or transpor-
tation of the spirits by
passion.

Extempore, Out of hand;
presently, without stu-
dy.

Extend, To stretch forth,
to shew at length.

Extension, A stretching
out.

Extent , Compassie ;
Space : A stretching
forth.

Extenuate ; to diminish;
to make by words, a thing
seem lesse then it is.

Extenuation, A diminish-
ing.

Exterior, Outward.

Exterminate, To banish;
to drive away ; to cast
forth.

Extirmination , A de-
stroying , or rooting
out.

Externe, Forraign ; out-
landish , strange , out-
ward.

Externall , Outward,
strange.

Extinguish, To quench,
to put out.

Extinguisher, That quen-
cherh,or putteth out.

E X

Extinct, Quenched, dead,
put out.

Extirpe, To destroy, to
root out.

Extirpate, To root up ;
to destroy.

Extirpation , A rooting
up.

Extort, To wrest away,
to take by force.

Extortion, Wrong done
by any officer , in taking
greater fees or rewards,
for executing his office,
then the lawes will allow
him.

Extortioner , He that
committeth extortion.

Extract, To draw forth.

Extraction, A drawing
out ; also, an original de-
scent.

Extrajudicial, Done out
of Court.

Extravagant, Wander-
ing,disordered,when there
are many needlesse mat-
ters or words brought in
beside the purpose. Subst.

Extravagancy.

Extricate , To deliver
or rid ones self of a
thing.

Extrinfecal. Outward,
or on the outside.

Extrusion,

F A

Extrusion, A thrusting out.

Extuberant, Swelling.

Exuberant, Abounding, plenteous.

Exuberancy, Affluence; abundance.

Exulcerate, To raise blisters, or sores.

Exulceration, A rising of blisters or sores in the body.

Exult, To rejoyce greatly, to triumph over one.

Exultation, A great rejoycing.

F

F *Abricate*, To frame, to build.

Fabrick A frame, a building.

Fabulous, False as a fable; feigned.

Facetious, Witty, pleasant, merrily conceited.

Facile, Easy.

Facility, Easiness.

Facinorous, Wicked, ungracious, very naught.

Faction, A sect or divi-

F A

sion into sundry opinions.

Factions, Contentious, troublesome, unquiet.

Factor, He that buyeth and selleth for a merchant; or that looketh to his business.

Faculty, Power, ability, a trade or course of life, a priviledg or power granted, that a man may do something, which without such priviledge he could not do.

Facundity, Eloquence.

Fage, A fable.

Fairies, Hobgoblins.

Falding, A kind of course cloth.

Fallacy, Deceit in words.

Fallacious, Full of deceit, fraudulent; apt to deceive.

Fallible, Deceitful; apt to be deceived.

Falsity, To counterfeit, or make false.

Falsification, A counterfeiting, or making false.

Falsity, Falshood, deceit.

Familiar,

F A

Familiars, Evil spirits; wherewith Witches and Sorcerers familiarly converse.

Fanatical, or *Fanatick*; Distracted, mad, frantick, out of his wits.

* *Fangs*, Hands, clutches; rather, *Jawes*, or *Teeth*.

Fantastical, or *Fantastick*, Self-conceited, whymfical, vain, and odd conceited.

Farcines, A disease in beasts; it is a creeping ulcer growing in knots, and following along some vein; commonly called the *Farcie*, or *Fashions*.

Farced, Stuffed full.

Farreation, vide *Diffarreation*.

Fascinate, To bewitch. Subst. *Fascination*.

Fastidious, Disdainfull, loathing, proud.

Fate, Destiny, that which must of necessity come to passe, by Gods secret appointment.

Fatal, That which happeneth or cometh to passe by fate.

Fatigation, A weariness.

F E

Fannes. Poetical gods of the woods.

Faulter, To stammer, stumble, or fail in speaking: Also to flinch, and prove backward in the performance of any thing promised.

Favourite, One in great favour.

Feasible, Which may be performed, acted, or done.

Fealty, A ceremony done by some tenants to the Lord of whom they hold lands; which is in laying their right hand upon a book, and promising fidelity to him by oath.

Feature, Handsomenesse, comelinenesse, beauty.

Fecundity, Fruitfulnesse.

Fee, Lands and tenelements, holden by perpetual right, and with acknowledgement of superiority to a higher Lord.

Felicity, Happinenesse.

Fell, A skin; sometimes it signifieth fierce, terrible;

F E

ble, or frowning.

Felony, A general term comprehending divers heinous offences, for which the authors ought to suffer death, and lose their lands.

Feminine, Of or belonging to the female.

Fencemoneth, A moneth, so called, because then it is not lawful to hunt in any forrest, for that the Does then do fawn. This moneth beginneth about the ninth of June, and continueth till the ninth of July.

Fengteek, A plant or herb, the seed whereof is much used in physick. It is yellow, being hot in the second degree, and dry in the first. and hath power to mollifie and dissolve.

Feodal, or Feudal, Pertaining to a Fee.

Feodary, An officer who is to be present with the Escheater, at the finding of any office, and to survey wards lands, and to rate them.

F E

Feofement, A deed withnessing the sale or gift of lands in fee simple, with livery of seisine, and possession thereof. He that maketh the *Feofement* is called the *Feofer*, and the party to whom it is made; the *Feoffee*.

Fere. See *Pheere*.

Ferie, Any day of the week not kept holy.

Fermentation, A leavening of bread, or a mixing with, as leaven with dow; also a working, as of ale or beer: also an infusion; a setting, or letting stand divers simples together, in the Sun, over a fornace, or in horse dung, untill they be fully incorporated, or their substances thoroughly mingled.

Fers, The Queen in chesse play.

Fertile, Fruitful, yeelding much.

Fertility, Fruitfulness.

Fervent, Hot.

Fervency, Heat; also earnestness and eagerness in the mind or desire.

Fervour, Heat.

Fervula,

Fevula, A rod, stick, or thin paulmer, wherewith children are corrected in Schooles upon the hand.

Fessepoint, The middle part of a scurcheon, whose breadth is divided into three even parts.

Festination, Speed, haste.

Festival, Merry, joyful, belonging to a feast.

Festivity, Mirth, rejoicing, pleasantness, merriness.

Feud, Hatred, enmity, strife.

Feudist, A Student or professor of the feudal lawes and customes, such as those of us in *England* called *Fenuces*.

Fewmets, or *Fewmishing*, The dung of a Deer.

Fiants, The dung of a Fox or Badger.

Fibers, The small strings, or hair-like threads of roots; also the threads or strings of muscles and veins.

Fibrous, Full of hair-like threads or strings.

Fickle, Unconstant, light, mutable.

Fickleness, Inconstancy; waveringness of mind; mutability, and unsettledness of resolution.

Fiction, A feined device; a lye.

Fidelity, Faithfulness.

Figment, A vain device, a lye, a counterfeit tale.

Figurative, That which figureth or serveth but as a representation of another thing.

File of Souldiers, The rank downward from the head of the company to the rear, whereas the Rank is the order or row that goeth cross. Sometime it signifies a continued remembrance of discourse, drawn along as it were in one even line or thread.

Filial, Of or belonging to a son.

Filiation, Son-ship.

Filme, A fine thin skin within the body, dividing the flesh or any neer member one from another.

Fine, An end; sometime money payed when one first taketh land for years.

Final, Of or belonging

F I

to an end, the last.

* *Finance*, An end.

Finite, Which hath an end.

Fire-drake, A fire sometime seen, flying in the night, like a Dragon. Common people think it a spirit, that keepeth some treasure hid; but Philosophers affirm it to be a great unequal exhalation; inflamed between two Clouds, the one hot, the other cold, (which is the reason that it also smoaketh,) the middle part whereof, according to the proportion of the hot Cloud, being greater then the rest, maketh it seem like a belly, and both ends like unto a head and tail.

Firme, Strong, stable, stedfast.

Firmament, Astronomers understand by this word, the eighth sphear, next above the spheres of the seven Planets, in which all the fixt Stars are placed.

Firmity, Strength, stedfastnesse.

F I

Fiscall, Belonging or coming to the publick purse or treasure.

Fistlike nuts, Outlandish nuts, brought out of Syria and other hot Countries, not much unlike a small Hasel nut. They are very good against the stoppings of the liver, being steeped all night in some sweet wine, and so eaten in the morning. They are good also to unstop the lungs, and for such as are troubled with shortnesse of breath, and are comfortable for the stomach; yet they nourish but little, being taken as meat.

Fistula, A dangerous ulcer or sore still running. It goeth up into the body with a long narrow hole, like a pipe, and is commonly hard in the outside.

Fistulate, To turn or grow to a Fistula.

Fitch, The furre of the Polecat.

Fixe, To fasten.

Fixed, Fastened.

Flagrant, Burning; flaming hot.

Flagitious,

F L

F O

Flagitious, Wicked, very lewd. which any water ebbs and flows.

Flamine, A great Priest amongst the Gentiles. *Flegmatick*, Full of flegme, or inclining to flegme.

There were three such at Rome. One called *Flamen* *Flexibility*, Aptnesse to bend.

Dialis; The Priest of *Jupiter*: who ware rich vestments, and had a chair of *Flexible*, Pliant, easie to bend.

Estare. If his Wife changed to dye, he thereupon ** Flo*, An arrow.

went presently out of his office: It was not lawfull for him to abide one night out of the City, nor yet to affirm any thing by oath; for his word was held of sufficient credit. The other two *Flamins*, were the *Florein*, A coyn, whereof there be two sorts; one about the value of three shillings four pence; the other about two shillings ten pence farthing.

Flamine of *Mars*, and the *Fluctuation*, A floating, swimming; a doubting, wavering, inconstancy.

Flamine of *Romulus*, called *Quirinus*. *Fluent*, Which floweth or aboundeth. Subst. *Fluency*.

Flankards, Hunters call so two knots or nubs, in the flank of a Deer. *Fluide*, Flowing, running, washie, flashy, moist, waterish, thin, feeble.

Flask, An instrument or little vessel which troopers use to carry Gunpowder in at their girdles. *Flux*, A flowing or issue of blood.

Flatulent, Windy. *Fluxibility*, Aptnesse to flow or spread abroad.

Flebotomy. See *Phlebotomy*. *Fluxible*, Which is apt to flow or run abroad.

Fleate, A channel by it cannot well be seen. *Foyling*, The print of a Deers foot in grasse, when

Foemen, Enemies.

Foines, A kind of furre brought for the most part out of France; the top of this furre is black, and the ground whitish; the beast that beareth it, is about the bignesse of a Cat.

Foison, Great plenty, store.

Foiterers, Vagabonds.

Folio, A sheet or large leaf of paper.

Foment, To cherish, comfort, refresh, ease. Subst. *Fomentation*.

Fomentation, In physick it properly signifieth, powders or dry things in bags, or any liquor in a sponge or bladder, applyed warm to the body, to mitigate pain, or for some other purpose.

Footstall, The lower part of a pillar, whereton it standeth.

Foppe. A Fool.

Foppery, Foolishnesse, a vain matter.

Forage, Provision for horses and cattel in the wars.

Forcer, A coffer, or little chest.

Forester, He that hath charge to look to a forest, or some part of it.

Foreloyn, A terme in hunting, when a hound meeteth a chace, and goeth away with it before the rest.

Forgery, A counterfeit-ing.

Forlorn, Utterly undone, in a desperate estate.

Formality, An observing of good form or order; also, excesse in outward carriage, and punctilioes; affected gentlenesse in behaviour.

Formall, That which keepeth due form; also, one that is altogether for the outside, and to make a shew, not regarding the substance.

Formidable, Dreadfull, terrible, to be feared.

Formosity, Beauty, fairness.

Forestall, To buy victuall or other merchandise by the way, before it come to the fair, or market; to sell it again at a dearer price.

Fore-

F R

Forestaller, He that doth forestall, and buy things in such sort.

Formulary, A book of Formes or Presidents.

Forrage, To prey, to ransack, to go a boot-haling.

Fortifie, To make strong.

Fortification, An old, any place made strong.

Fortitude, Courage, strength, valour.

Forewelked, Dried up.

Foster, To cherish, to bring up, to keep.

Fother, A Wain-load of 2000. weight. As also, feeding for horses and other cattel, otherwise written *Foder*.

Fracture, A breaking.

Fragile, Brittle, weak, frail.

Fragility, Weaknesse, brittlenesse.

Fragment, A broken peece, a cantle.

Fragrant, Sweet smelling. Subst. *Fragrancy*.

Franchise, A liberty, or freedome; with us at this day, it is taken for a pri-

F R

viledge or exemption chieflie from ordinary Jurisdiction.

Franke, Free, liberal, bountiful.

* *Frape*, A company, a rabble.

Fraternal, Brotherly.

Fraternity, A brotherhood.

Fratricide, The murdering (also the murderer) of his brother.

Fraud, Deceit, counsellage.

Fraudulent, Deceitful.

Fray, Harts or stags are said to fray their heads, when they rub them, to make the pillcs of their new horns come off.

* *Fremd*, Strange.

Frequent, Often, common; also to haunt or resort much to a place.

Frequentation, A haunting or resorting to a place.

Friers. See Mendicants.

Friation, A rubbing.

Friction, A rubbing.

Fripery, A Brokers shop.

Friivolous, Vain, foolish,

F R

F V

of no account.

Froise. A pancake, a rancid.

Frolick, Jocund, jovial, merry, joyful. Also to sport wantonly or merrily.

Front, A forehead, the first part of a batrel, an entrance or beginning.

Frontier, The bounds or limits of a Country.

Frontispiece, The forefront (chiefly of a house or any building.)

Frontlet, Any thing worn on the forehead.

* *Frownce*, A wrinkle.

Fruetifie, To bear fruit. Subst. *Fruetification*.

Frugal, Thrifty, sparing.

Frugality, Thriftiness, good husbandy.

Fruition, Enjoying; use or possession of a thing.

Fruментy, Broth made of wheat; boyled whear.

Frumps, Jeeres, taunts, abuses, flouts, mocks.

Frustrate, To make void, to deceive, to disappoint.

Subst. *Frustration*.

Fugitive, One likely to run away, a vagrant person, a run-away.

Fulgent, Glistering, shining bright as lightening.

Fumigation, A perfume, any thing which being cast on hot coales, maketh a sweet smell.

Fulguration, Lightning, appearing in the skies.

Fuliginous, Sooty, black, smoaky.

Fulmination, Lightning followed with thunder.

Function, The exercise of any office; a charge which one hath, a course of life.

Fundamental, Of or belonging to the foundation, or to the main, chief, and principal point.

Funeral, A solemn burial of some great person.

Furbish, To scour, burnish, or polish.

Furies, Three imaginary hags or spirits in hell, having snakes growing on them instead of haire.

POETS

Poets feigned them to be daughters of *Acheron* (a river in hell) and of the night, and to have the office of tormenting the soules of wicked men. There names were *Alecto*, *Megara*, and *Tisiphone*.

Fusible. That may be molten; or poured.

Futility, Lightnesse, unprofitablenesse, vanity, foolishnesse.

Future, That which shall be hereafter.

G

* **G** *Ab*, To prate or lye.

Gabbing, Lying.

Gabions, Baskets of earth to keep off great shot.

Gable, The fore-front or end of a house coming down right.

Gainest, Most profitable, or neereft.

* *Gadling*, Stragling.

Gage, A pledge.

Galangale, An herb so called, the root whereof is hot and dry in the third degree, and much used in physick.

Galaxy, The milky way in the Firmament.

Galbanum, A gum or liquor drawn forth of a plant in Syria, called *Melepion*; or as some, out of *Sagapene*, or *Fennel-giant*, called *Ferula*. It is of a strange savour, and very pure, close and firm, neither too moist, nor too dry. It is good against an old cough, and for such as cannot easily fetch breath; and the perfume thereof driveth Serpents from the place where it is burned.

Gale, A cool and gentle ayr; a pleasing blast of wind.

* *Galiard*, Lusty, frolick.

Gallantry, Bravery, brave spiritednesse.

Gallamafrie, A confused mixture of several things: a mingle mangle, hotch-potch, mishmash. Also any dish of meat that is made up of several sorts jumbled together.

Gallenist, A Physitian that in his way of practice

followeth Gallens method.

* *Galoch*, A kinde of shoe.

* *Galpe*, To belch.

* *Gamut*, The lowest note in the Scale of musick, as *Ela* the highest.

Gang-week, Rogation week, so called from the procession or perambulation then used.

Gangrene, A dangerous disease when any fleshy part of the body, after some great inflammation or other grief, losing the natural colour, beginneth to grow insensible, and by degrees to waxe dead, rot, and putrefie.

Ganymede, vide *Catamite*.

Gantlet, or *Gauntlet*, A piece of armour for the left hand, like a glove.

Garbe, A terme in Heraldry. It signifieth a sheaf of Wheat, or any other grain; also, comelinesse handsonenesse, gracefulnessse, good fashion.

Garbell, To purifie or cleanse spice or other things, from the drosse or

dust which is mingled with it.

Gardian, or *Guardian*. A Tutor, one that hath the oversight and government of a ward.

Gargarize, To wash or scowre the mouth and throat with any Physicall liquor.

Gargarisme, A liquor to wash the mouth.

Gargil, The same that *Gargarize*.

* *Gargoning*, Strange speaking.

Garnish, To adorn, beautifie, &c.

Garrison, A place of succour and strength, being fortified with men, armes, and ammunition.

Garrulity, Prating, vain babbling, chattering.

Garter, It sometime signifieth the principal of our English Heralds, called the King at armes.

Gash, A large or deep cut.

Gatherbag, The bag or skin, inclosing a young red Deer in the Hindes belly.

Gavelkind,

G E

Gavelkind, Customes annexed unto certaine lands in Kent, called *Gavelkind* lands: whereof one is, that if the Father be hanged for Felony, the Son shall enjoy all his lands and tenements holden in *Gavelkind*. Other customes there are of *Gavelkind*, too long to be rehearsed in this place.

Gawgeour, An officer having authority to give a mark of allowance to all Tuns, Hogsheds, Pipes, Barrels, &c. of Wine, Oyl, Honey, and Butter. before they ought to be sold.

* *Gawre*, To stare.

Gebenna, It properly signifieth a place in a valley, in the Tribe of *Benjamin*, where the Israelites erected abominable altars, there sacrificing their children in fire to the Idol Moloch; notwithstanding it is usually taken for hell.

Gemini, one of the twelve signs so called.

Gemme, A jewel.

Genealogy, A pedegree;

G E

a declaration of ones kinage, stock, or race. Adj. *Genealogical*.

Generable, Which may be begotten.

Generate, To beget.

Generative, Of an ingendring faculty.

Genetive, The same.

Generosity, Nobleness of mind, Gentlemanlike courage.

Generous, Noble, valiant, vertuous; of a brave spirit.

Genesis, A generation. The first Book of *Moses* is so called in Greek and Latine, because it declarerh the creation and generation of all things.

Genet, A goodly horse of Spain.

Genets, A beast almost of the bignesse of a Cat breeding in Spain. There are two colours of them, black and gray; the furre of the black is most esteemed.

Genitals, or *Genitories*. The privy members.

Genius, The spirit or soul: A good Angel, or a familiar evil spirit; also ones

ones natural inclination on among the ancient or propensity to any Grecians.
 thing.

Geometrical. Of or be-

Gentile, Among the longing to Geometry.
 Jewes, all were Gentiles, *Geometrician*, One skill-
 that were not of one of ful in Geometry.
 the twelve Tribes: now *Georgiks*, Books treating
 we commonly call them of husbandry and tillage
 Gentiles, that professe not of land.
 the faith of Christ.

* *Gerisful*, Changeable;

Gentilisme, The opinion sometime cruel.
 or believe of the Gen- *Germine*, To bud out.
 tiles.

* *Gesseran*, A breast-

Gentile, A man of com-
 plect behaviour; arguing
 good breeding, and know-
 ledge of the world.

plate.

Gentility, The same that
 Gentilisme is.

Genuine, Proper, pecu-
 liar, natural.

Gesticulation, A moving
 of the fingers, hands, or
 other parts, either in idle
 wantonnesse, or to express
 some matter by signes, in
 dancing, singing, or other
 such like exercise.

Geography, A descripti-
 on of the earth, as we see
 in Maps.

Gestes, Deeds, noble
 acts.

Geomancy. See Divina-
 tion.

Geules, A term among
 Heralds: It signifieth a
 vermillion colour.

Geometry, An art of due
 proportion consisting in
 lineaments, forms, distan-
 ces, and greatnesse. There
 are four principles hereof;

Gibbosity, Bunching out,
 crackbacknesse.

to wit, 1. A prick or point.
 2. A line. 3. A superficies
 or outside. 4. A body. This
 Art was of great estimati-

Gibbrishnesse, Any kind
 of mad, broken, fustian
 language; gibble-gabble:
 canting, or such private
 made-words as beggars,
 Gypsies, and such confe-
 derate

G L

G L

derate rogues use one amongst another.

Gigantine, Giant-like.

* *Gild*, A Fraternity, or brotherhood.

Gild-hall, The place of their assembling, and in time, of that large extension, as to signifie in many places, a Town-hall.

* *Gippon*, A doublet; a light coat.

* *Gipsire*, A bagg, or pouch.

Girle, A Roe Buck of two years.

* *Gisarme*, A certaine weapon.

* *Gite*, A gown.

Givoe, A fetter, or chain.

Glaive, A weapon like an Halberd.

Glandulous, Full of kernels.

Glebe land, Land belonging to a Parsonage or Vicarage.

Glede, Fire, embers; flame, ashes: sometime a bird called a Puttoke.

* *Glee*, Mirth or joyfulness.

* *Gleire*, White.

* *Glinne*, A little village, or part of a village.

Glister, A liquor made sometime with sodden flesh, sometime with decoction of herbs or other things, which by a pipe, is conveyed into the lower parts of the body. It is written, that the use hereof was first learned from a Bird in Egypt, called *Ibis*, much like unto a Stork, which Bird doth often with her bill, open her hinder parts, when nature of her self doth not expell what is needfull.

Globe, A great round Bowl; or a description of the world made in such a form.

Gloomy, Dusky, dark.

Glosse, A short exposition of any dark speech.

Glossary, A Dictionary, shewing the significations of words in diverse tongues: of such words especially, that are become old, and out of use.

Glutinous, Clammy, of a glewing quality.

Gnare,

* *Gnarre*, A hard knot word, signifying, a place in wood : sometime a of dead mens sculles. It short thick fellow, a was a place at Hierusalem club. on the North side of

Gnathonical, Flattering; Mount Sion, so called because there lay the sculles deceitful in words; soothing ones humour, to get of offenders put to death. by him.

* *Gnoffe*, A Foole, a *Goliath*, The Philistian Gyant David slew. It is used at large for any great

Gnomon, The rod or pin body'd-man, or mighty of a diall ; that which Champion. casts a shadow to direct us, * *Golierdise*, He that hath a fowl great mouth, that we may know what a or a great stroak with his clock it is.

Goldsoile, A thin leaf of mouth, like blew *Dick* of gold. *Thanet*.

Golden number, A number *Gomer*, The name of an which changeth every Hebrew measure, containing more then a Gal- year, by adding one to lon. The Israelites when the golden number of the they were fed from Heaven with Manna in the year growing before, untill desert, received every one, it grow as high as nineteen, and then the golden this measure full for a dayes allowance.

For example, this year 1616. the golden * *Ginsennon*, A little flag.

number is two; the next year therefore it will be three, &c. This golden *Gonorrhea*, A disease so called; or the running of the reins.

number was devised to find out the feast of Easter. *Gordian knot*, A knot which cannot be loosed.

Golgotha; A Syrian *Gorgon*, A terrible fighting,

ing Woman. Poets feign, there were four such, Daughters to King *Phorcus*: their names were *Scylla*, *Medusa*, *Stenio*, and *Euryale*.

Gormandize, To eat immeasurably; to stop into the gut greedily. To play the glutton, or to eat very much.

Gossamer, Things that flye like *Copwebs* in the ayr.

Gourmand, A glutton.

Gourmandize, Gluttony; sometime to eat like a Glutton.

Graces, A poetical fiction of three Sisters, supposed the Daughters of *Jupiter* and *Venus*. They were called *Aglaia*, *Thalia*, and *Euphrosyne*. The morality of this invention was, to expresse the mutual love and cheerfull conversation which ought to be amongst friends: For they were painted naked, to signifie that friendship ought to be plain without dissimulation; smiling and merry, to shew that men

should do good willingly; young and maidenlike, to teach, that friendship should consist in honest things; and holding hands together in a round ring, to shew, that a benefit bestowed, doth again returne to the giver.

Gradation, A going by steps, or a speaking by certain degrees.

Gradual, That which was said or sung, between the Epistle and the Gospel.

Graduate, He that hath taken a degree of learning in a publick University.

Graie-fyers money, It is a proverbial by-word; as when we say, *Do me such a courtesie, and I will requite or pay you in Graie-fyers money*; that is, in thanks: for they must carry no money.

Graines of Paradise, A little seed, brought out of Armenia, of a strong sweet smell, and somewhat sharp in taste. It is hot and dry, of a subtil substance, and often used in Physick. For
it

G R

Granary, The same that Garner, a place of stowage for corn and grain.

Grand, Great.

Grandævity, Great age.

Grandee. One of prime note, a leading man in a business.

Grandiloquy, High, lofty, big, speaking

Grandour, Great-

* *Graybed, Devised.*

* Gratch, Apparel.

Grateful, Thankful; also acceptable.

Gratifie, To pleasure one,
to offer one a kindnesse.
To do a good turn.

Gratis, Freely, without cost; for nothing.

Gratitude, Thankfulness.

Gratuity, A benefit or gift, given onely for good will; sometime thankfulnesse, or a reward.

Gratulate, To signify that we rejoyce at the prosperity of another.

Gratulation, A rejoicing
for anothers good. A
thanksgiving.

Gravity, Heaviness; al-

so sagenesse, great discretion.

Grand Sergeanty, An old tenure in the Common Law, when a man holds lands or tenements of the King, to go with him into the wars, or to bear his banner, lead his host, or do some such like service.

Graunge, A village, or lone house in the Countrey, furnished with all accommodations necessary to a farme house, as granaries for corn, stables for horses, stalles for oxen, sties for hogs, and the like.

* *Gree*, Good part.

Grecisme, A phrase or manner of speech peculiar onely to the Greek tongue: a proper idiome of that language; called also *Hel-lenisme*.

Griffine, A strange Bird in India, with four feet armed with cruel clawes, being from the breast upward fashioned like an Eagle, but of purple colour, with red fiery eyes;

and whitish wings; and in the hinder part black, made much like a Lion. This bird neaether in the high mountains, and is exceeding hard to be taken, except very young; for he will adventure on any man, and is so fierce, that he often killeth Elephants and Dragons. He is most enemy to horses; for which cause *Virgil* in his eight Eclog, bringeth in the shepherd *Damon*, who wondered at a strange marriage, speaking thus; *Junguntur jam gypheis equis*, &c. The Griffins fierce are joyn'd with horses now.

Grisly, Abominably, gastly, fearfully.

* *Grith*, Agreement.

Grosse, Fat, corpulent, burly, dull, thick.

Grotte, A cave, den; hole under the ground.

Grovelling, As if one should say, Groundlying; od the ground.

Gruel, Pottage.

Guacatane, An herb growing in the West Indies,

G V

dies, of great vertue against the piles, or griefs proceeding from cold or windiness.

Guaiacum, A wood called by some *Lignum vite*. It is much used in physick against the French disease.

Guaiavas, A fruit growing in India much like unto apples.

Guerdon, A reward.

Guerdonies, Unrewarded.

* *Guerring*, Brawling.

Guise, The fashion, manner, or habit.

Gugaws, Trifles, toys for children to play withall.

Gumme Arabick, A kind of gumme, growing on a thorn tree, called *Acacia*, in Egypt.

Gust, A taste; Also a puff of wind.

Guzes, The ball of the eye. A term in Heraldry.

Gymnosophists, Certain Philosophers in India, that went alwayes naked, and lived solitary in woods; the first beginner of which

H A

sect, was (as *S. Hierome* writeth contr. *Jovinian*.) named *Buddas*.

* *Gyre*, A trance.

H

H *Aberdepoise*, A pound weight, which containeth sixteen ounces; rightly written and pronounced *Avoir depoi*, and signifying, nor, (after the vulgar exposition) having due weight, but goods or commodities of weight, ponderous or heavy goods, such as those not passing by the Troy weight, which are the more pretious and choyce commodities, and therefore to be valued rather by their worth then weight; whereas these (on the contrary) rather by their weight then worth, lending their name to the weight by which they passe.

Habillement, Apparel, cloathing, wray, attire, a suit of apparel, a garment;

ment, also armour or harness.

Habit, The outward attire of the body, whereby one person may be distinguished from another; as the habit of a Gentleman, is different from the habit of a Merchant, and the habit of a Handicrafts man differing from them both. Sometime it signifieth a quality in the body or mind, not natural, but gotten by long custom, or infused by God: as an Orator still exercised in making orations, hath gotten a habit of eloquent speaking; and the holy Apostles had a habit to understand and speak languages without study.

Habitable, Which may be dwelled in.

Habitacle, or, *habitation*, A dwelling place.

Habitual, Grown to a habit by long custom.

Hesitation, Sticking; staggering, doubting.

* *Hailse*, Charge.

* *Haine*, Harred.

* *Haketon*, A sleevelesse jacket.

Halcyonian, Quiet, still, calm, from the bird called *Halcyon*, or the Kings Fisher, which maketh her nest upon the water of the Sea, and then it is a token of fair weather.

Halituons, Vaporious, thin, moist, which may be voided out by the pores.

Halusionation, Blindness of mind, or, error in opinion.

* *Halse*, A neck.

* *Halke*, A corner, a valley.

* *Hameled*, Cut off, abated. Whence hameling of dogs, so called from gashing; or laming them in the hammes.

Hamkin, A pudding made upon the bones of a shoulder of mutton, all the flesh being first taken off.

Hamlet, A village in the countrey. It seemeth to be a diminutive of Ham, which with the Saxons, signified an-habitation,

H A

H E

biration, or (as we now expresse it) a home.

Hanse, A society of certain Cities in Germany, situate by the Sea.

Hague, A hand-gun of about three quarters of a yard long.

Haguebut, A gun or harquebuse.

Harbinger, One that taketh up lodging for others.

Hariant, A term in herauldry when a fith is painted standing upright.

Hariolation, Divination or Southsaying.

Harmony, Delightfull musick of many notes : also, consent, or agreement.

Harmonious, Sweet, pleasant, delightfull to the ear.

Harpyes, A Poeticall word. It signifieth certain monstrous birds, with maiden faces, and crooked sharp talons, so called, because of their rapine which they used. They lived in *Stymphalis*, a Lake of *Arcadia*, and were sent

by the Gods (if we believe Poets) to snatch away and defile the meat of *Phineus*, King of that countrey, because he at the perswasion of his second wife, had destroyed the children which he had by his first; they were at last driven away by *Zelus*, and *Calais* the sons of *Boreas*. These Harpyes were named, *Allo*, *Ocy-pete*, *Celeno*, and *Thyella*.

Harquebuzer, A hand Gun.

Harquebuzier. He that shooteth in a hand Gun.

* *Harrow*, An old word signifying, away, sic.

Hawbergion, A coat of male.

Hauoie, Possession.

Havock, Spoyl, waste.

* *Hauselins*, Breeches.

* *Hawback*, To return.

Hawberke, A Gorget.

Headfman, A beheader, or hangman.

Hearse, A burial coffin covered with black.

Hebraisme, The speech, fashion or disposition of the Hebrews.

Hecatombes,

H E

Hecatombe, A great sacrifice wherein were offered a hundred beasts.

Hetticke, A Fever inflaming the heart, and soundest parts of the body.

Heisugge, A bird which hatcheth the Cuckooes egges.

Hellenists, Jewes born out of Judea, that used the translation of the Sepruagint in their Synagogues, having, many of them, little or no knowledge of the pure Hebrew. Hence, the *Hellenistical* tongue, or dialect, (concerning which of late much hath been written to little purpose, as though there were no such thing,) taken for a mungril language, mixed of Hebrew and Greek; as when an Hebrew word, or phrase is used, but after the Greek meaning, or idiome: or when a Greek word or phrase is used, but after the Hebrew sense and idiome.

Hellefpont, The narrow

H E

Sea, parting Europe from Asia.

Hemisphere, Half the compasse of the heavens; that part of the heavens which is still visible to us.

Hemistich, Half a verse.

Hemorrhodes, A swelling of veins in the fundament like werts: whereof some do use to bleed often, and some bleed not at all. They are caused by superfluity of grosse melancholly blood, sent to these parts from the Liver, being many times healthfull to the patient, by preventing other diseases; and therefore ought not hastily to be stoppt, unlesse through continuance, the body be too much weakened by them.

Henchman, A page of honour, neer attendant to a Prince, or other great personage.

Hend, Gentle.

Hent, To catch or lay hold of.

Hepatical, Of or belonging to the Liver.

H E

Heptarchy, A seven-fold government, such as that sometimes of the Saxons here in England, which they divided into seven Kingdomes.

Herbage, Pasture, or the feeding of Cattel in pasture.

Herball, A book of the nature of herbs.

Herbalist, One that is skilled in the nature and temper of herbs, and in the severall sorts of them.

Herbinger. See Harbinger.

Heretical, Obstinate in a false belief, belonging to an Heretick.

Heretick, He that maketh his own choyce, what points of religion he will believe, and what he will not believe.

Hereditary, The nature or quality of an hereditament, or of that which cometh to one by inheritance.

Heriot, The best living beast which a Tenant hath at his death, which in some

H E

Manors is due to the lord of whom the land is holden.

Hermaphrodite, Of both natures; which is both man and woman.

Hermite, or **Eremite**, One that lives a retired and solitary life; that seldome or never comes in company. Such people are also called **Anchorites**. One dwelling solitary in the wilderness attending only to devotion. Adj. **Hermitical**.

Hermitage, A lone house where an hermite dwelleth.

Hermoadactiles. Little roots white, and round, sold by Apothecaries. They are hot and dry in the second degree, and are much used against all gouts, purging slimy steam from farthest parts of the body: but they must be taken with Ginger, Anniseed, or Cummin, and a little Mastick, or else by stirring windiness, they will overturn the stomach.

Heroes,

H I

H I

Heroes, Great Noble men. Gallant and magnanimous spirits.

Heroical, Noble, honourable, couragious.

Heroike, The same, as Heroical.

Herst, A wood.

Hesitation, A sticking, doubting; a staggering in opinion.

Hests, Commandements or decrees.

Heterodox, Contrary to Orthodox.

Heterogenious, Of another kind.

Heteroscians, Any people dwelling under a temperate Zone: so called because their shadowes at noon bend still but one way.

Hew, Colour.

Hewte, A little copse or grove.

Heyward, A bailiffe, or officer having charge to look to the fields.

Hibernal, Winter like, of or belonging to Winter.

Hiacinth. See Hyacinth.

Hide of land, Some af-

firm it to be an hundred acres.

Hidage, A tax or payment of every hide of land.

Hidebound, A disease in cattel when the skin cleaveth to their sides.

Hideous, Terrible, ugly.

Hiena. See Hyena.

Hiera picra, A bitter confection made of *Aloe succotrina*, and other simples, often used in Physick to purge Choler out of the stomach.

Hierarchy, A sacred principality, or holy government, as that of the Church, &c. The holy order of Angels, which containing nine degrees, (as some affirm) is a mystical resemblance of the Blessed Trinity, there being in nine, thrice three; and in every three, thrice one. So that there are three superiour, three inferiour, and three middle degrees. The superiour are Seraphims, Cherubims, and Thrones; the middle, Dominations,

H I

Principalities , Powers :
inferiour, Vertues, Arch-
angels, and Angels, Adj.
Hierarchical.

Hieroglyphiques , A dark
mystical kind of writing ,
used chiefly in times past
among the Pagan Priests
and learned men of Egypt
to hide their knowledge
from the vulgar sort. This
writing was by making the
formes of beasts and di-
vers other figures , and
could hardly be under-
stood without exposition ,
or great knowledge in the
nature of things. For ex-
ample ; Eternity or ever-
lastingness, they expres-
sed by a round circle,
which hath no end : A
King, by a scepter , with
an eye in the top thereof :
A matter of haste , by a
Dolphin , the swiftest of
all fishes. And a matter
of deliberation or advice,
by an Anchor, which stay-
eth a ship in the waves.
With a thousand such de-
vices, not subject to com-
mon capacities to finde
out.

Hight, Was named.

H O

Hilarity, Mirth , cheer-
fulness.

Hillock, A little hill.

Hin, An Hebrew mea-
sure of moist things, con-
taining (by *Agricola's* ac-
count) four pottles and a
quart of ours. *Santes Pa-
ginus* affirmeth it to con-
tain, threescore and twelve
egges.

Hip , The red berry on
the bryer.

Hipocrite. See Hypo-
cite.

Historian , A writer or
teller of a History.

Historical , Of or be-
longing to a History. .

Historiographer, A writer
of Histories.

Historiology, The know-
ledge and telling of old
Histories.

Histrionical, Belonging
to Stage-players.

Hoane , A fine kind of
whetstone, which Barbers
use for their razors.

Hocktide , A certaine
time of the year , when
people take a liberty , in a
sporting way , to get the
mastery one of another ,
and to bind one another ,
the

the men the women, and is offered, and no part reserved, the women the men: a served.

custome variously observed, both for the day of the week, and season of the year; some keeping it on a Munday, others on a Tuesday, in one place in Winter, in another in Summer, and therefore (and because the institution wanteth footing amongst our elder Historians) not likely to have come up in memory, either of the general slaughter of the Danes here in England in K. *Etheldreds* dayes, all of a day, as some have thought, or of the English mens rid-dance from the Danish thraldome not long after, by the death of K. *Hardicamite*, the last of the Danish royal line here, as others imagine.

Hogsteer, A wild Bore of three years old.

Holy Thursday, The Thursday next before Easter. See Maundy Thursday.

Holocaust, A sacrifice wherein the whole beast

Holi, A grove.

Homage, In Court Barons, the Jury that are sworn to enquire of matters, are so called. It signifieth also a servile ceremony of duty by some Tenants to their Lords, after this manner: The Tenant that holdeth Lands by homage, kneeling on both knees before the Lord, (who sitteth and holdeth the Tenants hands between his) saith as followeth:

I become your man, from this day forward, of life and member, and of earthly honour, and to you shall be faithful and true, and shall bear to you faith for the Lands I claim to, hold of you, saving the faith that I owe to our Lord the King. And then the Lord sitting must kisse the Tenant.

Homager, One that doth or oweth homage.

Homicide, A manslayer: sometime man-slaughter.

H O

Homily, A talking together; a speech, or a Sermon.

Homogenius, Of one kind.

Homonymie, A term in Logick, when one word signifieth divers things: as *Hart*, signifieth a beast, and a principal member of the body.

Honour, A seigniory of the more noble sort, whereof other inferiour Lordships or manors do depend.

Honour point, In Heraldry the upper part of a Scutcheon is so called, when the breadth thereof, is divided into three even parts.

Hopesters, Pilots to guide a ship.

Horizon, An imaginary line compassing the lowest part of the heavens that we can see; so called because it limiteth our sight, dividing the heavens underneath us, from that which is above. The Sun rising and going down is ever in this line.

H O

Adj. *Horizontal*.

Horologue, A Clock, or Dyall.

Horoscope, The ascendent of ones nativity, to wit, that part of the firmament which ascendeth from the East, when a child is born. Astrologers call it, the first house.

Horrid, Terrible; fearful to look on.

Horror, Great fear or trembling.

Horrow, Beastly; base slanderous.

Hortative, and *Hortatory*. Belonging to exhortation or perswasion.

Hosanna, An Hebrew word, which signifieth, Save I beseech thee.

Hospitable, Given to hospitality, using hospitality, or good housekeeping.

Hospitality, Entertainment of strangers, good house keeping.

Hostage. A pledge left in warres for performance of covenants.

Hostile, Of or belonging

H U

ing to an enemy; malicious, harmful.

Hostility, Enmity; hatred, open war.

Hotchpot, A term in our common Law, when a daughter which hath had given unto her any lands in Frankmarriage, clayming to be coheire after her fathers death, to other lands with some sisters, is constrained to suffer that part of land, given her before her fathers death, to be put in Hotchpot, that is to be mingled together with the lands whereof her Father dyed seized, so that an equall division may be made of the whole.

* *Howgates*, How.

Howsell, To minister Sacraments to a sick man in danger of death.

Howten, To hollow.

Hugonots, Calvinists, those of the reformed religion in France.

Hulke, To open a hare or conyes to take out the garbage.

Hulfred, Hidden.

H Y

Huke, A Dutch attire covering the head, face, and all the body.

Humane, That which belongeth or may happen to man.

Humanity, Gentlenesse; courtesie, civil behaviour; also manhood, or the nature of mankind.

Humectation. Moistening.

Humide, Moist.

Humidity, Moisture.

Humiliate, To make humble.

Humiliation, A making lowe or humble.

Humorist, One wedded or addicted to his own humour, or conceit.

Humorous, Full of humours.

Hurtelen, To thrust, to provoke.

Hyacinth, The red, blew, or yellow lilly; also a purple flower called crowtoes.

Hydra, A monstrous serpent in the Lake Lerna, which having one head cut off, had forthwith two other heads growing up in

H Y

in the place. *Hercules* fought with this serpent and slew him.

Hydromancy. See Divination.

Hydromel, A physicall sweet drink, made of water and honey.

Hydrophobie, A disease when the Patient feareth water exceedingly, which happeneth to them that are bitten with a mad dog.

Hydropical, Of or belonging to the drop sic.

Hyemal, Belonging to winter, winterly.

Hyena, A beast like a Wolfe, having a mane and long haire over all the body. It is the subtlest (as some say) of all beasts, and will counterfeite the voyce of a man, to draw shepherds out of their houses in the night, to the end he may kill them. It is written, that he changeth sex often, being sometime male, and sometime female.

Hymen, A poetical word, it is taken for the God of

H Y

marriage, son unto *Bacchus* and *Venus*; and sometime for a song at a marriage feast.

Hymn, A song to praise God.

Hyperbole, A figure when one speaketh a great deal more then is precisely true.

Hyperbolical, Any thing spoken above all belief; as in saying, higher then heaven, swifter then lightning, &c. is called an *Hyperbolical* speech.

Hypochondriacal, Of or belonging to the flanks, or soft parts under the short ribs; also, melancholical, subject to phrensie.

Hypocrite, It properly signifieth one that doth counterfeite the gesture of another man: but it is commonly taken for a dissembler, that with feined holinesse would seem better then he is indeed. Adj. *Hypocritical*.

Hypoquistidos, In divers hot countries there groweth a plant called *Cissus*, having

having about the root thereof, a certain Mushroom, which being bruised yeeldeth a liquor, called by Apothecaries *Hypoquistidos*. This liquor (brought hither dry) is cold of operation, and of vertue to stop all bleedings, lasks, and fluxes of the belly.

Hypostatical, Belonging to substance; or that which consisteth in the substance of a thing.

Hypothetical, Conditional. In Logick, those propositions, which have a conjunction in them, and so consist of two parts, are called *Hypothetical* propositions, as in saying, *If the Sun be in our Hemisphere, it is day.*

Hyßeron proteron, A Greek terme, sometime used in derision of that which is spoken or done preposterously or quite contrary. We call it in English, The cart before the horse.

I

Jabber, To prattle, chat, or talk.

Jacent Lying along.

Jacynth, A precious stone found in Ethiopia, whereof there are two kinds, the one of a pale yellow colour, and the other of a cleer bright yellow, which is accounted the better. It is cold of nature, comfortable to the body, and provoketh sleep.

Jacobs stasse, An instrument in Geometry.

Jaculatory, That which is suddenly cast from one, like a dart.

Fakes, A house of office; a privy.

Fambes, Posts sustaining both sides of the door.

Famboux, Armour for the legs.

Fanizaries, The Turks principal footmen, and of his guard.

Fasmine, A limber weak plant, full of joynts or knots,

knots, which groweth in manner of a hedge or quickset, and must be stayed up, as roses and vines are.

Jasper, A precious stone of divers colours; but the best is green, transparent with red veines, and sheweth fairest being set in silver: it is good to stop any issue of blood.

Jaspoxix, A precious stone, white of colour, and having red strakes.

Jazul, A precious stone of a blew azure colour.

Ibis, A tall strong bird in Egypt, with a long bill, which doth much good there in destroying serpents.

Ichthyomancy. See Divination.

Icleeped, Named, called.

* **Icond**, Learned.

Idea, The form or figure of any thing conceived in the mind.

Identity, The self same thing. Adj. *Identical*.

Idiome, The form of speech, or property of any language.

Idiote, It is commonly taken for a fool natural; notwithstanding it sometime signifieth a man unlearned.

Ides, Eight dayes in every moneth, so called, because they divide the moneth almost in the middle. In March, May, July, and October, these eight dayes begin at the eighth day of the moneth, and continue to the fifteenth: in other moneths they begin at the sixth day, and continue to the thirteenth. Where note, that the last day onely is called *Ides*, and the first of these dayes, the eighth *Ides*, the second the seventh *Ides*; that is, the eighth or seventh day before the *Ides*, and so of the rest.

Idolaster, An Idolater.

Jehovah, The ineffable name of God, signifying his Divine essence. The Hebrewes did not use to read this word, when they came to it in any writing, so much reverence did they bear unto it; but instead

I L

I M

Read thereof they pronounced *Adonai*, which signifieth Lord.

Jejune, Hungry, empty, weak, frothy, &c. as when we say of an Oration, Sermon, or any Discourse, that it is *Jejune*, we mean, Sory, paltry, and very ordinary stuffe.

Jeopardy, Hazzard, danger.

Jesus, A Saviour.

* *Jewise*, Reward by revenge, also a gibbet. So *Chaucers* *Expositor*. But I rather take it to be the same that often occurs in *Britton*, by the name of *Fuise*, where it signifies judgment, examination, or tryal by or before one having Jurisdiction, and to be corrupted of the Latine *Judicium*.

* *Isere*, Together.

* *Isretten*, Devoured.

Ignoble, Base, that is not noble.

Ignominie, Shame, reproach, infamy.

Ignominious, Shameful, vile, reproachful.

* *Ikend*, Known.

Iliads, A book written

in Greek by *Homer*, of the destruction of *Troy*.

Iliack, Of or belonging to the flanks, or the sides of the lower part of the belly; whence *Iliack* passion, for a painfull wringing in the upper small guts obstructed, or full of wind, or troubled with sharp humours.

* *Ilke*, The same.

Illation, A bringing in of a matter. Adject. *Illative*.

Illaudable, Not worthy of praise.

Illegal, Unlawfull, or contrary to Law. Subst. *Illegality*.

Illegitimate, Unlawfull, not lawfully begotten.

Illiberal, Not liberall, miserable, base.

Illiberality, Niggardnesse; properly in a great man, that over slightly rewardeth a service or courtesie done to him by his inferiour.

Illiterate, Unlearned, one that is not acquainted with letters.

Illude, To mock, to deceive.

Illusion,

Illusion, A mockery, a matter, stuffe, or sub-
cunning slight to deceive
stance.
one.

Illuminate, To enlighten.

Immature, Unripe.

Immaturity, Unripenesse.

Illumination, A shining or giving of light.

Immediate, That which cometh directly from one thing to another without any thing between.

Illustrate, To make famous, or noble. To unfold, or explain.

Immedicable, Which cannot be healed.

Illustration, A making famous or noble.

Immemorable, Not worthy to be remembred.

Illustrious, Famous, noble, very honourable.

Immense, Unmeasurable, which cannot be measured.

Imagery, Painted or carved works of Images.

Immensity, Exceeding greatnesse, unmeasurable-
ablenesse.

Imaginary, That which is conceited in the mind.

Imbesh, To purloin, convey, or make away.

Imminent, At hand, approaching, ready to come upon us, hanging over our head.

Imbecility, Weaknesse.

* *Imeint*, Mingled.

Imitate, To follow.

Imminency, Nearnesse of a thing in expectation, or feared.

Imitation, A following.

Imitator, A follower of another.

Immoderate, Unreasonable, contrary to modesty.

Immaculate, Undeiled, pure, unspotted.

Immodest, Not sober, unmannerly, saucy.

Immanity, Cruelty, outrageous, fiercenesse.

Immarcessible, Uncorruptible.

Immolate, To offer in sacrifice.

Immaterial. Without

Immolation. An offering of sacrifice.

Immortal,

I M

Immortal, Not subject to death ; everlasting.

Immortality, Everlastingness.

Immunity, Freedom, or discharge from any publick businesse.

Immuire, To shut up, or inclose in a wall.

Immutable, Unchangeable. Subst. *Immutability*.

Immutation, A change.

Impacted, Thrust hard together : couched into.

Imparity, Unequalnesse, unlikenesse.

Imparance, When a man sued in the common law, for debt, trespassse, or such like, craveth and obtaineth of the Court, some respite of time, before he make his answer, this stay of making his answer, is called an *Imparance*.

Impassibility, A Freedom from any ability of feeling pain.

Impassible, Which cannot feel any pain or, passion.

I M

Impeach, To harme, or hinder.

Impeachment, A hindrance.

Impeachment of waste. A restraint from making waste in Lands, or Tenements.

Impede, To hinder.

Impediment, A hindrance.

Impell, To thrust on, to constrain.

Impendent, Hanging over, neer approaching, hard by.

Impendency. See *imminency*.

Impenetrable, So hard, that it cannot be pierced.

Imperial, Royal, or chief; Emperour-like.

Imperious, That commandeth with authority; Lordlike, stately.

Impertinent, Not belonging to the matter.

Impetrable, Which may be obtained.

Impetrate, To obtain.

Impetuous, Violent ; or hasty.

Impiety. Wickednesse.

Impious,

I M

Impious, Wicked.

Impinge, To trip; to stumble: also, to accuse, to charge.

Impinguate, To make far.

Implacable, Hard to be pacified, or that cannot be appeased. Subst. Implacability.

Implede, To sue, or commence a suit.

Implements, Household-stuffe, or moveables, within a house, principally such things as are necessary to house-keeping.

Implicite, Wrapped up, hidden.

Implore, To beseech, to intreat with teares.

Importance, The weight or value of a thing.

Important, Of great weight and value.

Importation, A bearing, carrying, or conveying, in.

Importune, To urge earnestly.

Importunate, Very earnest; which will not be answered.

Importunity, Unreason-

I M

ableness; too much earnestness in asking.

Impose, To lay on.

Imposition, A laying on;

Impost, Custome or tallage paid at Haven towns or elsewhere.

Imposume, A quantity of evil humours, gathered into one part of the body. There are two kinds hereof. One, when inflamed blood, being turned to corrupted matter, filleth some place: the other when without any inflammation, nature thrusteth those humours into some part apt to receive them.

Impostor, A deceiver, reserver, cheater.

Imposure, Deceit, counterfeiture; properly in selling counterfeit wares for currant, or in crafty illusions done by Sorcerers, Egyptians and Juglers. The party so deceiving, is called an Impostor.

Impotency, Weakness.

Impotent, Weake, feeble.

Impoverish, To make poor,

I M

poor, to beggar, or undo.

Imprecate, To curse and wish evil.

Imprecation, A cursing, a wishing evil.

Impregnable, That which cannot be taken or overcome.

Impresa, A device painted upon a shield.

Impresse, To import the form of a thing.

Imprimis, First of all.

Improbability, Unlikelihood.

Improbable, Unlikely to be true; that which cannot be proved true.

Improbability, Naughtiness, lewdness, dishonesty.

Impropration, A parsonage, or Ecclesiasticall living coming to one by inheritance.

Improve, To raise rents higher. Subst. *Improvement*.

Improvvidence, Want of foresight.

Improvident, Which forecasteth not, or taketh no care what shall come after.

Imprudence, Foolishness,

want of wit.

Imprudent, Unwise, not discreet.

Impudence, Shamelessness.

Impudent, Shamelesse, past shame.

Impugne, To assault, or fight against.

Impulse, To constrain.

Impulsion, A constraint.

Impulsive, Urging unto.

Impunity, Lack of punishment.

Impurity, Uncleaness.

Impute, To lay to ones charge; to ascribe.

Imputing, An imputing or laying by conjecture to ones charge.

Imputative, Which is imputed to one.

Inaccessible, Which cannot be come unto, unapproachable.

Inadvertency, Carelessness, heedlessness, inconsiderateness.

Inanimate, Without soul, void of life.

Inaniry, Emptiness.

M

Inat-

I N

Inarticulate. See *Articulate.*

Inaugurate, To dedicate, or consecrate ; to install, or inthronise.

Inauspicious , Unlucky, unfortunate.

Incantation, A charm.

Incapable, Which cannot conceive or contain. Subst. *Incapacity*, and *Incapability*.

Incarnate, Made flesh, or indued with flesh.

Incarnation, Used commonly of the great mystery of the Son of God his assuming of our flesh, or humane nature, by the miraculous operation of the Holy Ghost, of the substance of the Virgin Mary, for the redemption of the world.

Incendiary, He that burneth or setteth any thing on fire.

Incentive , That which moveth, stirreth, or provoketh to.

Inception , A beginning.

Incense, To inflame, to stir up to anger ; being a

I N

noun, it signifieth the best frankincense.

Incessantly, Continually; without ceasing, or giving over.

Incest , Carnal knowledge between neer kindred.

Incestuous , Wicked, which committeth Incest.

Inchipinne , The lower gut of a Deer.

Inchoate, Begun.

Inchoation , A beginning.

Incident , That which happeneth or becometh to a thing.

Incision, A cutting ; A term used in Chirurgery, when they launce a wound, the better to come to the bottome ; or any impostume, or such like to let out evil humours.

Incite, To stir up.

Incitation , A stirring up.

Incivility, Rudeness.

Inclency , Ungentleness ; cruelty.

Inclination , A proneness, a bending or bowing.

Include,

I N

Include, To contain, to shut in.

Inclusive, Which containeth, or is contained.

Incoast, Unconstrained.

Incogitancy, Unadvisedness, rashness. *Inconsiderateness*.

Incompact, Slight, not close joyned.

Incommode, To cause a damage, hurt, displeasure or discommodity. Subst. *Incommodious*.

Incommunicable, Not to be communicated, or imparted to another.

Incommutable, Unchangeable, not subject to change.

Incomparable, That hath not his like.

Incompatible, Disagreeing; unreconcilable; also mischievous, not sufferable.

Incompatibility, Disagreement; inconsistency.

Incompetent, Unfit, unsufficient. Subst. *Incompetency*.

I N

Incomprehensible, Which cannot be comprehended or contained.

Inconcinuity, Unaptnesse; ill agreeing, disproportion.

Incongruity, Disagreement; false speaking, disproportion.

Incongruous, Disagreeable: absurd, against rule of Grammar.

Inconsiderate, Foolish, indiscreet.

Inconsideration, Foolishness; unadvisedness.

Inconsistent, That cannot consist, or stand with. Subst. *Inconsistency*.

Inconsolable, Comfortless.

Incontinent, Unchaste; also forthwith, by and by.

Incorporate, To mix two or more substances together.

Incorporeal, Without a body.

Incorrigible, That which cannot be corrected or amended.

Increate, Which is not created or made.

I N

Incredibility, Impossibility of belief.

Incredible, Which cannot be believed.

Incredulity, Want of belief.

Incredulous, One that will not believe.

Increment, An increase.

Increffant, A term of Heraldry, signifying the Moon past the prime, and not yet come to the full.

Incorruptible, Not subject to corruption.

Increpation, A chiding.

Encroch. See Encroch.

Incubus, The night mare, when a man in his sleep supposeth he hath a great weight lying on him, and feeleth himself almost strangled; in such sort that he cannot turn himself nor sit up, nor call for help. The vulgar think it some spirit, but the Physicians affirm it to be a natural disease, caused by some humours undigested in the stomach, which fuming up to the brain, do there trouble

the animal spirits, stopping their passage into the sinewes, so that the body cannot move.

Inculcate, To repeat a thing often, thereby to make one remember it.

Inculcation, An often repeating, a beating into the brains.

Inculpable, Blamelesse, without fault.

Incumbent, He that is in possession of a benefice, or spiritual living. Subst.

Incumbency.

Incumber, To trouble, pester, disquiet, vex.

Incumbrance, Trouble, molestation.

Incurfion, A running in.

Indecorum, Uncomely.

Indefatigable, Unwearied, or that cannot be wearied.

Indefatigablenesse, Unweariednesse.

Indefinite, Not precisely exprest; undefined.

Indelible, That cannot be blotted out.

Indemnifie, To discharge, or save harmlesse.

Indemnifie,

Indemnity, Escaping his Patient.

without dammage or hurt. *Indico*, A stone brought out of Turkey, wherewith

Indenize, To make one Dyers use to die blew.

that is a stranger born, *Indiction*, The space of fifteen years, by which account Charters & publick writings are dated at Rome: every year still

free, and capable of the same priviledges with him that is an Englishman born. See *Denizen*. increasing one, till it come to fifteen, and then returning to one

Indenization, The act, again.

Independency, A free estate and condition, (like *Indigence*, Want; poverty. Adj. *Indigent*.

to that of an absolute Monarch) without subjection to, or dependance on any other; but taken up of late amongst us, to signify that Church way, which stands in competition with Presbytery, whilest each contend which shall succeed Episcopacy.

Indignity, Disgrace, dishonour.

Indissoluble, That cannot be loosed, or undone.

Indistinct, Confused.

Indite, To attach, or accuse.

Index, A Table in a book. *Individuum*, That which cannot be divided: A

Indicate, To disclose, term in Logick, when we directly expresse, and

Subst. *Indication*, which seem to point to that thing which we speak of:

the mark, whereby a Surgeon is directed unto the

remedy that will best fit the words Horse, or Man,

I N

may be applied to any horse or man, yet being so expressly pointed at, they cannot then be drawn to signify other than those two.

Indocible, Which cannot be taught, hard to learn.

Induce, To bring in.

Inducement, That which bringeth or draweth one in.

Induction, A drawing in; or a form of argument proceeding from particular to universals.

Indulgence, Gentleness, too much cockering. Adj. *Indulgent*.

Indulgences, Pardons.

Induration, A hardening.

Industry, Diligence; painful endeavours.

Industrious, Diligent; painful.

Inebriate, To make drunk.

Inebriation, The act of making drunk.

Ineffable, That which cannot be spoken, unutterable.

Inestimable, That cannot be valued; also of no value or esteem.

Inevitable, That which cannot be avoided.

Inexorable, Which cannot be intreated.

Inexpedient, Inconvenient, unfit.

Inexperience, Want of experience.

Inexpiable, So grievous that one cannot make satisfaction for it: unmerciful, deadly.

Inexplicable, Which cannot be unfolded, opened, or declared.

Inexpugnable, That which cannot be won, or overcome, invincible.

Inextricable, So confused or difficult, that a man cannot wind himself out of it.

Infallible, Certain, sure, wherein one cannot be deceived.

Infamous, Lewd; ill spoken of, base, vile.

Infantry, The footmen in an army.

Infatigable, Unwearied.

Infatuate,

I N

I N

Infatuate, To make foolish. Subst. *Infatuati-* make proud.

on. *Inflation*, A puffing up;

Infecundity, Unfruit- a swelling.
fulness.

Infelixity, Unhappi- which will not bend.
ness.

Infeodation, An infeof- ment, or some penalty
sing, or granting in upon one.
fee.

Inferiour, Lower, more most commonly it is taken
base. for the power which Pla-

Infernal, Hellish, or be- nets and Stars have in
longing to hell. moving of inferiour

Infer, To bring in by things.

way of argument, to con- *Information*, An instru-

clude. ction, or giving one to

Inference, A bringing in, understand.
or concluding upon some- *Infringe*, To break; to

what going before. transgress.

Infested, Vexed, molest- *Infuse*, To pour in.

ed, and troubled with. *Infusion*, A pouring in.

Infestation, A troubling, Also a liquor wherein any

a molesting. medicinable thing is lay-

Infidelity, Untruth, un- ed warm to sleep, that the

faithfulness, disloyalty. vertue thereof may passe

Infinity, Endlessness; into it: Physicians use

unmeasurableness. these infusions often, when

Infirm, Weak, feeble. they have to deal with

Infixe, To fasten, or delicate persons, that will

stick in. not endure strong medi-

Inflammation, An infla- cines.

ming; a hot angry swel- *Engage*, To lay to pawn,

ling. or to pledge; as also to

adventure upon, or expose himself to. Subst. *Ingagement*.

Ingeminate, To double, redouble, or repeat often. Subst. *Ingemination*.

Ingenerable, Which cannot be bred or begotten.

Ingenuous, Witty; quick conceited.

Ingenuous, Gentleman-like. Subst. *Ingenuity*.

Inglorious, Of no renown, fame, or reputation, base.

Ingot, A small masse or little wedge of fined gold.

Ingrateful, Unthankfull.

Ingratefulness, Unthankfulness.

Ingratiate, To work or wind ones self into the grace or favour of another.

Ingredience, A going in; or that which goeth into the making of a thing.

Ingresse, A going in.

Ingrosse, To buy up all for himself; sometime to write a thing fair in a book.

Ingrosser, One that buyeth corn growing, or dead victual, to sell again: except it be by retail, as victuallers use, or buying barly for Malt; Oates for Oatemeal, oyles or spices.

Ingulphe, To drown, to swallow up.

Ingurgitation, A swelling or swallowing in.

Inhabitable, Which cannot be dwelled in.

Inherent, Cleaving to, or abiding in a thing.

Inhibit, To forbid.

Inhibition, A forbidding.

Inhospitable, Harbourlesse; not fit to entertain one.

Inhumane, Cruel, unmanlike, unhumane.

Inhume, To bury.

Inhumanity, Cruelty, unmanlike behaviour.

Injection, A liquor which Surgeons do squirt into a deep wound.

Inimitable, which cannot be followed.

Injunction, An injoyning or commanding one

to do a thing.

Initiate, To begin. Subst.
Initiation.

Inmate, One that cohabiteth in the same house with another.

Inmate, Natural.

Innavigable, That which cannot be sayled upon:

Innovate, To make new.

Innovation, A making new; an alteration.

Inobservable, Which cannot be observed or marked.

Inoculate, To graffe a bud, by cutting a round hole in the bark of another tree, and setting it on with clay.

Inoffensive, That offendeth not, or giveth no offence.

Inofficious. As that will is called by Civilians, wherein they are omitted, or but slightly provided for, that chiefly ought to be considered.

Inordinate, Disordered.

Inquest, Search, inquiry, examination; some-

time taken personally for the Jury.

Inquisition, A searching.

Inquisitive, Very desirous to know; searching or enquiring after a matter.

Inroll, To register, muster, enter, or put names into a book or bill.

Insanity, Madnesse; disease of mind.

Insatiable, Which cannot be satisfied or filled.

Inscription, A title or note written upon any thing.

Inscrutable, Unsearchable; which cannot be perfectly found out.

Insculpe, To cut or carve in.

Insensible, Which cannot be perceived; or one so foolish that he perceiveth nothing.

Inseparable, Undividable, that can not be separated or divided.

Insert, To put in; to adde.

Insertion, A putting in, thing

Insinuate, To put any thing into ones mind cunningly and closely ; also by little and little to creep into ones favour.

Insinuation, A cunning speech to creep into ones favour.

Insist, To continue or abide.

Insision, Graffing.

Insociable, Not apt to keep company.

Insolency, Pride.

Insolent, Proud, presumptuous ; also strange and unwonted.

Insoluble, That which cannot be loosed ; unanswered.

Inspection, A looking in.

Inspevsion, A sprinkling.

Inspire, To breathe into ; to put in ones mind.

Inspiration, An inward instruction or motion coming from God.

Install, To place or settle in a throne or seat of dignity, or honour. Subst.

Installation.

Instance, An example or similitude brought of a thing.

Instant, Very earnest ; also quicknesse, speedynesse, present time.

Instaure, To repair or build a new. Subst. *Instauration*.

Instigate, To stir up ; to provoke.

Instigation, A stirring up ; a provoking.

Instinct, A strong inclination, impulse, or secret prompting. *Divine instinct*, which comes from God ; supernatural : *natural instinct*, which comes by nature.

Institute, To ordain, to appoint ; sometime to teach and instruct.

Institution, An appointment, an ordinance ; sometime a teaching or instruction.

Instrumental, Serving as means, serviceable.

Insular, Of or belonging to an Island, Island-like.

Insult, To vaunt proudly over one.

Insultation, A proud crowing over one.

Insuperable, Which cannot

I N

not be overcome.

Insurrection, A rising of many together in armes or disturbance of the peace.

Integrity, Soundnesse; upright dealing: honesty.

Intellectual, Of, or belonging to the intellect, or understanding.

Intelligence, Knowledge, understanding; sometime an Angel or heavenly spirit.

Intelligence, One that communicateth, or imputeth, his intelligence, informations or newes, to other men.

Intelligent, One that understandeth.

Intelligible, Which may be understood.

Intemperate, Without measure, or moderation; voluptuous.

Intentive, Which listenth well, and is earnestly bent to a thing.

Intercede, To stop between, to intreat for one.

Intercept, To take by

I N

the way before it come to him to whom it was sent.

Interception, A taking of a thing by the way, to the let or hinderance thereof.

Intercesse. See Interceed.

Intercession, An intreating in ones behalf.

Intercessour, He that intreateth for another.

Interchangeably, By turn, by course, now one, now another, in a changeable way.

Intercourse, Passing or sending one to another.

Interdict, To forbid; to barre or keep away.

Interdiction, A forbidding.

Interest, Right, or title; sometime profit made by usury.

Interseere, To knock the legs together in going.

Interim, In the mean while.

Interior, Inward.

Interlace, To joyn withall, to mixe together.

Interline,

Interline, To write between two written lines.

Subst. Interlineation.

Interlocution, A speaking between.

Interlocutory, As that sentence, or decree is called, which (regularly) is not definitive, as fully ending the cause, but determinative onely of some circumstance, or emergent thereof.

Interlude, A Play, a Comedy.

Intermeddle, To meddle with, or take part in.

Interminate, To threaten fore, to charge straightly, or upon a pain. *Subst. Intermination*.

Intermission. A leaving off for a time.

Intermit, To leave off for a time, to discontinue.

Intermixe, To mingle with other things.

Internal, Inward; very dearly esteemed, or familiar with one.

Interpellation, An interrupting or troubling one while he speaketh; also a

summons; request, or suite.

Interpose, To put between, to step in between two; to busie himself where he needeth not.

Interre, To bury.

Interreign, The space of time between the old King and the new.

Interrogation, An asking a question.

Interrogative, Which asketh a question.

Interrogative, Asking of a question; a demand.

Interrupt, To break between, to trouble one as he is speaking.

Interruption, A breaking off; a troubling.

Intervall, A distance of time or place; a respite, pause, or space between,

Interview, A meeting of Princes, and such like great personages at a time and place mutually agreed on, in the way of a visite, or for mutual conference.

Intervene, To happen, or

or come between, or in the mean while; also to mediate.

Intestate, That dyeth without making any testament or will.

Intestine, Bred in the bowels; Intestine warr; Civil war.

Inthrone, or *Inthronize*. To place in a royall Throne. Subst. *Inthronization*.

Intimate, To signifie, or touch a matter closely.

Intire, Whole, sound, perfect.

Intolerable, Which cannot be endured.

Intoxicate, To bewitch, to amaze, or extremely dull ones spirit.

Intractable, Stubborn, which cannot be ordered or handled.

* *Intresse*, Lying.

Intricate, Wrapped, entangled, hard to be understood.

Intrinsecal. Inward.

Introduet, To lead or guide in.

Intrude, To thrust boldly in.

Intrusion, A thrusting in, properly into a void tenement, whereto one hath no right.

Intuitive, which is or may be seen into.

Invade, To set upon; to assault.

Invalidity, Weaknesse, want of strength.

Invasion, A setting upon; an assault.

Invective, A short speech made in ones disgrace.

Inviegh, To speak bitterly against one.

Inviegle, To allure, to entice; to draw in.

Inveloped, Wrapped, covered.

Inventory, A writing of the quality and value of a mans goods.

Inversion, A turning in, or a turning upside down.

Invert. To turn contrary to right form.

Investigate, To inquire and make diligent search for, to trace out a matter.

Invest, To clothe, to put in possession.

Inveterate,

I R

Inveterate, Old; ancient.

Invidious, Envidious, spiteful.

Invincible, Which cannot be conquered.

Inviolate, Safe, whole, not wronged or broken.

Invisible. Which cannot be seen.

Invite. To request, to bid to a feast.

Inundation. An overflowing of water.

Invoke. To call upon.

Invocation. A calling upon.

Involve. To roul up in a thing: to cover.

Involuntary. Against the will of.

Invulnerable, Which cannot be wounded.

Inutility, Unprofitableness.

Jocund, Merry, pleasant. Subst. *Jocundity*.

Journal, A day-book, or book wherein daily actions or occurrences are recorded, or noted down.

Joynture, Lands or Tenements which a man as-

I R

sureth unto his Wife, for term of her life, or otherwise, in respect of his marrying her.

* *Joleyning*, Joyful.

* *Jonglerie*, Jugling.

Jovial, Noble, excellent, also lively, pleasant, and merry.

Joyeux, Joyful.

Irascible, Which hath power to be angry.

Ire, Anger, wrath.

Iris, The Rainbow.

Ironie, A speaking by contraries; as in calling black, white.

Ironical, That which is spoken in jest or mockingly, contrary to his meaning that speaketh it.

Irradiation, A shining upon.

Irrational, Unreasonable.

Irreconcilable, Not to be reconciled.

Irrecoverable, Which cannot be regained; *Irrecoverable*.

Irrecoverably, Irrecoverably; Utterly; without hopes of recovery.

Irrefra-

Irrefragable, Undeniable.

Irregular, Contrary to rule; sometime it signifieth one not capable of holy orders.

Irregularity, A going out of right rule. In the old Canon Law it is taken for any impediment, which hindereth a man from taking holy Orders. As if he be base born, or notoriously defamed of any notable crime, or be maymed or much deformed, or have consented to procure anothers death, with divers other impediments too long to be rehearsed in this place.

Irreligious, Without religion, ungodly.

Irremediable, Which cannot be remedied.

Irreparable, Which cannot be repaired.

Irreprehensible, Which cannot be reproved.

Irresolute, Not fully resolved; uncertain.

Irreverent, Without reverence, rude.

Irrevocable, Which can-

not be called back.

Irrision, A mocking.

Irritate, To provoke; to move to anger.

Irritation, A provoking.

Irruption, A breaking into.

Isthmos, A narrow part of a Country between two seas.

Iterate, To repeat or do again.

Iteration, A doing again; a doing twice.

Itinerary, A Commentary concerning occurrences in a journey; also the Kalender of miles, with the distances of places, and the time of abode in every place.

* *Jub*, A bottle.

Jubilation, A great shout for joy, a great rejoycing.

Jubilie, A publick rejoycing, or a great shout for joy. Among the Hebrewes every fiftieth year, was called the year of Jubilee; for then were bond-men of their own Country made free, possessions returned again to the

the first owners, neither was it lawful to plant or sow any thing that year. Among Christians this solemnity of keeping a year of Jubilee, was first instituted by *Bonifacius* the eighth, in the year of our Lord 1300. who ordained, that it should be observed every hundreth year. After this *Clement* the sixth, instituted it to be kept every fiftieth year. And lastly, *Sixtus* the fourth brought it to be celebrated every five and twentieth year, beginning it first in the year of our Lord God, 1475.

Fecundity, Pleasantness, mirth.

Judaisme, The religion or belief of the Jewes.

Judicature, Judgment, execution of justice. Whence a Judges office, and his Court, both called a place of *Judicature*.

Judicial, Belonging to judgement; also wise, grave, of great judgement.

Judicious. See Judicial.

Jujubees, Certain plumbs of Italy, sold here by Apothecaries. This fruit is in colour white or red, in fashion round, or like an olive, in taste sweet, having a hard long stone like an olive stone, but much lesse. If these plumbes be kept long, they wax dry, and full of wrinkles. They are temperate in heat and cold, and are good against the cough, roughnesse of the throat, and against all ulcerations and inflammations of the kidnies and bladder; but being eaten for meat, they are of hard digestion.

Fulip, A physical clear drink made of distilled waters and sugar, used to cool the body, or quench thirst in hot diseases; sometimes the *Fulips* have sirrups or other mixtures put to them.

Functive, A joynt, a joyning together.

Juniority, Youngership.

Ivory, The Elephants tooth;

K E

tooth; it is of a binding nature, and the scraping thereof is good against sores, growing under the roots of the nayles.

Juridical, Of or appertaining to judgment.

Jurisdiction, Lawful authority in any place.

Justification, A justifying or making just.

Justing, Running at Tilt, or Turnement.

* *Imwympled*, Muffled.

K

K *Alends*. See *Calends*.

Keal, Potrage, or broath, made of cool herbs.

Keele, The bottome of a ship.

Keen, Sharp edged.

Kell, The caul about the paunch of a Hart or Stag.

* *Kemelling*, A brewers vessel.

* *Kepe*, It is sometimes taken for care or regard. As also a Castle, or Fort, especially that part thereof, wherein the besieged

K N

make their last efforts (of defence) when the rest is forced.

* *Keynard*, A micher, a hedge-creeper.

Kings evil, A certain Wenne, or swelling, under or about the throat, so called from a power or gift proper unto certain Kings for the cure of it.

Kitchel, A kind of cake.

Kintal, A certain weight of about an hundred.

Kirat, An Arabian word signifying the weight of threegrain.

Kith, Acquaintance.

Kitkaies, The fruit of the ashen tree, they are little narrow husks hanging together in clusters, wherein is contained the seed of the ashe which is bitter. This provoketh urine, and is sought by some for other purpose.

Knarry, Stubby.

Knight-service, An ancient tenure of lands, by which a man was bound to bear armes in warre, for the defence of the Realm.

N

Laas,

L

L *Aas*, A net or gynne.
Laborious, Painful,
 tull of labour.

Labyrinth, An intricate building or place made with so many turnings and windings, that whosoever went into it, could never get out without a perfect guide or a thread to direct him, the end of which thread must be tyed at the door where he entreth. Some Heathen Princes bestowed infinite charge, to build such devices in a stately form. There were four principal labyrinths in the world. The first in Egypt, made for a sepulchre of one of their Kings, or (as some write) in honour of the Sun. The second in the Island of Candy, built at the commandement of King *Minos*, by the ingenious workman *Dedalus*, who took his pattern, from that which he had seen in Egypt, the third

in the Isle *Lemnos*, the fourth in Italy built by King *Porfenna*, of great square stones, for his own sepulchre.

Lacca, A kind of red gumme, brought out of Arabia, and sold here by Apothecaries, good against diseases of the breast, and comfortable to the liver.

Lacerate, To rend, tear, mangle.

Laudanum, A yellowish gumme, as some write, notwithstanding others affirm it to be made of a dew which falleth upon a certain herb in Greece. *Avicen* saith, it is taken hanging on the hair of Goats beards, that have fed upon that plant. It is often used in poman-ders, and being anointed upon the head with oyl of myrtles, it doth strengthen the skin, and keepeth hair from falling off.

Laike, A lay-man.

Laity, The estate or degree of a lay-man, lay-men.

Lake

L A

Lake, A fair red colour used by painters.

Laire, The place where any Deer harboureth by day.

Languid, Weak, faint, feeble.

Languishment, A feebleness, a fainting.

Languor, Feebleness, sickness, infirmity.

Lapidary, One that sell-eth or polisheth precious stones; a Jeweller.

Lappise, A term used among hunters, when hounds open their mouthes in the string, or a greyhound in his course.

Lapse, A slip; but commonly understood of a Patrons omitting to present to a Church of his Patronage, within six moneths after it is become void.

Larch Turpentine, A kind of Turpentine or rosen growing upon the *Larch* tree in Italy, used often in oyntments and emplasters, to cleanse or heal wounds. It may be also

taken inwardly with honey, and then it cleanseth the breast, looseth the belly, and expelleth the stone and gravel.

* *Larson*, Robbery.

Larceny, Theft, robbery; and it is two-fold, viz. *grand*, and *petit*, i.e. great and small; that, when what is stolen exceeds; this, when it exceeds not, 12. pence in value.

Largesse, Liberality.

Lascivious, Wanton; dishonest.

Lasciviousness, Wantonness.

Lassitude, Weariness.

Lastage, Any heavy weight or balasse, laid in the bottome of ships to make them go upright: It is also a term in the common Law, which signifieth to be quit of a certain payment in Faires and markers, for carrying of things where a man will.

Lath, A portion of a County, containing many hundreds, as in Kent there are at this day five Laths.

L A

Latitude, The breadth of any thing; in Astronomy it signifieth the distance, north, or southward from the Equinoctial line, or the distance of the Pole from the Horizon.

Latria, Divine honour.

Lavatory, or *Laver*. A place or vessel to wash in.

Laud, Praise.

Laudable, Worthy of praise.

Laureate, Crowned with Laurel.

Laurel, The Bay tree, or a garland of Bayes.

* *Lawne*, A plain untilled ground.

Laxative, Loosening.

* *Laye*, A Song.

* *Layvers*, Thongs of leather.

Lazer, A Leaper, a poor man full of sores and scabs.

Laque stone, A blewish green stone of the kind of marble, used sometime in physick. It is in operation hot and dry, and being rightly prepared (ac-

ording to an art known to Apothecaries) is good against melancholy diseases, and by cleansing the blood to preserve one from the leprosie.

League, Truce, friendship, peace; sometimes it signifieth a space of three mile or thereabout.

Leasing, Lying.

Lector, A Reader.

* *Lectorn*, A Desk.

Lecture, A reading, a lesson.

* *Leede*, An old name of the month of March.

Leete, A court or law-day holden commonly every half year.

Legacy, Any thing given by ones will or testament.

Legal, Of or belonging to the law.

Legatatie, One to whom a legacy is bequeathed in a will.

Legate, An Ambassador.

Legend, A story of old matters.

Legerdemain, Cousenage; slight of hand.

Legible,

L E

Legible, Which may be sometimes brown. Being read. boyled but once, they

Legion, An army of men. loose the belly, but at the
The Roman *Legion* consisted of ten bands, where- second boyling in another
of the first band contained water, they are of a binding
1105 footmen, and 123. ing nature, then good to
horsemen; in which band stop the bloody flux or any
the Standard was alwayes loosensse of the body.

Lentisk, A tree growing in divers hot Countries, which beareth the notable
bands had every one 555 Gumme called Mastick;
footmen, and 66 horse- The leaves and bark of
men; so that a *Legion* this tree stop all loose-
made up the number of nesse, and issues of blood
6100. footmen, and 726 whatsoever.
horsemen. Adj. *Legio-*
nary.

Legislative, Belonging a *Lease*.
to making or giving of *Lessee*, Dounge of a ravenous
lawes. beast, as of a Bear,
Bore, &c.

* *Legisters*, Lawyers.

Legitimate, Lawful, law- *Lessour*, He that letteth
fully begotten. lands or tenements to another.

Legitimation, A making of one legitimate. *Lethargy*, A disease contrary to phrensie; for as
of one legitimate. phrensie is caused by hot
humours inflaming the
brain; so is a Lethargy

Lenitive, An asswaging
plaister, or medicine.

Lenity, Gentleness, mildnesse, mercy.

Lentils, A kind of small
pulse growing in hot
countries, round and flat,
of colour sometimes black,
sometimes white; and
thing but sleep, whereby

L I

he becometh forgetfull, with losse (in a manner) of reason, and all the senses of his body.

Lethe, A Poetical word, signifying a feigned River in hell, the water whereof being drunken, causeth forgetfulness of all that is past.

Lencoma, A fruit in India so called, much like unto a Chestnut.

Levant, The East; the East-wind or Country.

Leveret, A young Hare.

* *Levesell*, A bush.

Levity, Lightnesse.

Lexicon, A Greek Dictionary for words,

Liable, Subject to, belonging to.

* *Liard*, Nimble, wild.

Libard, A spotted wilde beast, the male of a Panther. See Panther.

Libell, A little Book: sometime a defamatory scroll, or slanderous writing or invective written against one, without any known name of the Author.

Libertine, One of loose

L I

life, or carelesse of religion.

Libidinous, Lustful, lecherous.

Library, A study or shop full of books.

Licenciate, One that hath studied the Civil Law five years.

Licentious, Loose, wanton.

Licentiousnesse, Too much liberty, loosenesse, wantonnesse.

Liege, Loyal.

Liegancy, Loyalty.

Lieu, A French league, consisting of some three English miles. *In lieu*, Instead or place of another thing.

Ligament, A band or string, wherewith the joynts of bones and gristles are compact and bound together.

Ligature, A ribbon, string, filler, or any other thing which we use to bind up a wound, sore, or the like.

Lignum Aloes. See Aloes.

Lignum vitae. See Guaiacum.

Limbeck,

Limbeck, A stillatory, or vessel by which waters are distilled.

Limit, A bound or end. Also to set bounds.

Limitation, An appointing of bounds.

Linage, Kindred, stock, of the same line.

Lineal, Down-right, like a line.

Lineament, The form, draught, or proportion of the body.

Lingvist, One skillfull in languages.

Lypothymie, A fainting or swooning, when the vital spirits being suddenly oppressed, a man sinketh down, as if he were dead.

Liquid, Thin and moist.

Liquefaction, A melting.

Liquefie, To melt.

Liquid Amber, A sweet Rosin brought from the West-Indies, comfortable to the brain, or any grief proceeding from cold causes.

Lizard, A little beast much like our Ever, but

without poyson, breeding in Italy and other hot countries. The dung of this beast is good to take away spots in the eye, and cleereth the sight. And the head thereof being bruised and laid to, draweth out thorns, or any thing sticking within the flesh.

Litanies, Prayers or supplications, so called of the Greek verb *Litaneuo*, which signifieth to beseech or intreat.

Lithargy, The some that riseth from lead or silver, when it is tryed. White lead. It is cold of operation, and often used by Surgions in Oynments and Plaisters, being of a gentle drying, cleansing, and binding nature. See *Lethargy*.

Literal, As in literall sense, and construction, i. e. after or according to the letter, or as the words beroken.

Literature, Learning; knowledge in books.

Litherly, Slothful.

Litigious, Contentious, full of strife.

Liturgy, Publick service of the Church. Adj. Liturgical.

Lobby, A gallery, Solar, or walking place; also a parlour or other place where a bed standeth.

Local. Of, or belonging to place.

Locust, A great Flye or Grasshopper with long legs, breeding in India, and other hot Countries. There are two kinds of them: One with wings, not good to be eaten, and the other without wings, which the Inhabitants use for food.

* *Lodemanage*, Skill of navigation.

Lodestar, A Star that guideth one.

Lodestone; A stone of colour of rusty iron, which hath an admirable vertue, not onely to draw iron to it self, but also to make any iron, upon which it is rubbed, to draw iron also. It is written not-

withstanding, that being rubbed with the juyce of Garlick, it cannot then draw Iron, as likewise if a Diamond be laid close unto it. This stone is found in the Indian Sea, and also in the Countrey of Trachonitis: It is of greatest use in Navigation, for by it Sailers find out the certain course of their voyage; the needle (in their compasse) tempered herewith, still standing directly toward the North and South.

Logician, One skilfull in Logick.

Logick, The art of reason.

Loboc, A physical word; It is a thick sirrup or other soft substance, which must not be swallowed; but suffered to melt of it self in the mouth, that so it may gently slide down, and thereby have the more vertue against diseases of the breast, lungs, and throat.

Lollard, A name springing from one *Gualter Lollard*,

lard a German, who lived about the year, 1315. but at first imposed here in *England*, upon the followers of *Wickliffes* doctrine and tenets.

Lones, Lending; sometime single or solitary.

Longevity, Long life, or old age.

Langawimty, Long suffering or forbearance.

Longinquity, Farrenesse off.

Longitude, The length of any thing: In *Astro-nomy* it signifieth the distance of any *Star* or *Planer* from the first degree of the sign *Aries*.

Loquacity, Much talk, or babling.

* *Love*, Learning, knowledge.

Lorimer, One that maketh bits for bridles, and such like instruments.

* *Lorrel*, A devourer.

Losell, A lout, sometime a crafty fellow.

Losenger, A flatterer, a liar.

Lotion, A washing.

* *Louke*, A fellow receiver.

Lourden, Not coming (as some conceive) from *Lour-Dane*, in reference to the Danes lording it over the English, but from the French *Lourdain*, signifying sottish, blockish, dull, clownish, and therefore applied to a fellow of such a temper.

* *Louting*, Bowing, bending, crouching, ducking.

Lozenge, A little square cake of preserved herbs with sugar, &c. in forme, like a quarrel of glasse.

Lubricity, Slipperiness.

Lucerns, A beast almost as big as a Wolf breeding in *Muscovia*, and *Russia*, of colour between red and brown, mingled with black spots.

Lucre, Gain, profit.

Lucubration, Study by candle, night-study.

Luculent, Bright clear, fair, beautiful, famous.

Lunacy, A disease wherein one is distracted in his wits, at certain times of the Moon.

Lunatick,

L Y

M A

Lunatick, Sick of a Lunacy.

Lupines, A little flat Pulse almost like a small Bean, but much lesse and bitter in taste. They be not very good meat, but are sometime used in Physick against worms in children, and the decoction of them taketh away spots and freckles of the face.

* *Lushborough*, A base coyn in the time of King Edward the third.

Luster, A shining or great brightnesse.

Lustration, Purging by sacrifice.

Lutheran, One that followes *Luthers* doctrine, the doctrine it self being termed *Lutheranisme*.

Lutum, Clay.

Luxury, Riotousnesse, leachery.

Luxurious, Riotous, wanton, lecherous.

Luxuriant, Growing rank.

Lyncuris, A bright shining stone, and sometimes of a dark yellow colour like Saffron. This stone

groweth of the urine of the beast *Lynx*, being congealed, which urine the *Lynx* hideth (as *Pliny* writeth) because men should not find it. Some say it is good against the pain of the stomach, yellow Jaundise, and loosenesse of the belly.

Lynx, A spotted beast like unto a Wolf, and having a very perfect sight. This beast breedeth chiefly in Countries of the East, and is often found in the woods of Almain Sclavonia.

Lyrike, A Poet which maketh verses to be sung unto the harp. The best of these Poets among the Grecians was *Pindarus*, and among the Latines, *Horace*.

M

Macerate, To steep or soake in water; sometime to afflict or vex. To make lean.

Machil, or rather *Me-ghil*.

M A

ghil, An Hebrew word ; It signifieth the rich Robe of the Ephod , worn by the high Priest of the old law, having about the skirts thereof 72 Pomegranats of blew silk, purple and skarlet, and as many bells of gold between them round about, Exod. 28. 30, &c.

Machination, A devising or subtle contriving of a matter.

Machivilian, A politick States-man ; a cunning Politician, such as *Machiavel* was.

Macrology , Long and tedious talk, without matter.

Maculate, To blemish or blot.

Madefie, To wet, or moisten.

Madrigals , A kind of Sonnets.

Magazin , A publick Store-house or Warehouse.

Magician, A cunning man : a Sorcerer, a great learned Clerk , a Conjuror.

M A

Magick , At first this word signified great learning or knowledge in the nature of things ; now it is most commonly taken for enchantment and sorcery.

Magisterial , Master-like ; of or belonging to one in authority.

Magistracy, The bearing of office ; authority, rule, government.

Magnanimity , Great courage.

Magnanimous , Noble-minded ; one of great courage.

Magnificence, Sumptuousness ; great port and statelyness.

Magnificent, Sumptuous ; honourable, stately.

Magnifico, An honourable personage.

Magnifie, To exalt, or extol.

Magnitude, Greatness.

Mahumetan , One of Mahometers Religion and profession.

Mahumetisme, or *Mahumetry*. The religion and profession of Mahumer.

Majesti-

M A

Majestical, Kingly, Princely, full of Majesty.

Mainpernours, Those that are sureties for a man, and undertake that he shall appear at a certain day, before Judges in a Court.

Mainprise, The bailing of a man out of prison, upon security given, that he shall be forth coming.

Major, The greater or more ancient.

Maisondieu, Gods house in proper signification, but vulgarly an hospital.

Malady, A disease.

Malecontent, Not contented; ill pleased.

Malediction, A cursing.

Malefactor, An evildoer.

Malepert, Sawcy, uncivil, immodest, presumptuous.

Malevolent, Ill minded; spiteful, envious.

Malignant, Envious, spiteful, mischievous; a round Apples. The root

M A

nick-name, in these days, cast upon such as have taken part with the King in his late contestation with the Parliament.

Maligne, Spiteful; or to spite and hate.

Malignity, Spitefulness; envy, malice.

Malleable, Abiding the hammer, or mallet, or which may be wrought or beaten therewith.

Mammon, An Assyrian word of the singular number, and masculine Gender, as Saint Hierome affirmeth: It is interpreted riches.

Manage, To rule, order, or handle a thing well.

Mandate, A commandement.

Mandatory; One to whom a commandement or charge is given, as to an apparitor or other messenger to execute citations or summons.

Mandrageras. See *Mandrake* following.

Mandrake, A strange herb, bearing yellow

of

of this herb is great and white like a Radish root, and is divided into two or more parts, growing often almost like to the legs of a man. This root, especially the bark thereof, is extremely cold and dry, even to the fourth degree : It is therefore very dangerous to receive inwardly, for that the least quantity too much, will quickly kill one. Surgeons use to steep this root in Wine, and give it to be drunken of such as they must cut, sawe, or burn in any part, for the cold operation thereof causeth sleep, and maketh the body insensible for a time.

Mangle, To tear, or cut in pieces, to butcher.

Manufacture, Workmanship, handy-work.

Manna, In holy Scripture it signifieth a delicate food, which God sent from heaven to the Israelites, in manner of a dew, white and somewhat like Coriander seed : with

which the Israelites lived fourty yeares in the Wilderness, till they came to the borders of the land of Canaan. At the first sending hereof, the people were in such admiration, that they said to each other, *Manhu ? viz.* What is this ? Which seemeth to be the cause why it was after called *Manna*. In Physick it is taken for a kind of dew, which falling in hot Countries upon trees, doth there congeal, almost like to crums of white bread, and is gathered and choicely kept, as a gentle purger of choler.

Manne, To fortifie, secure, or strengthen a place, by putting armed men, or souldiers into it.

* *Mangueler*, A murderer.

Mansion, A carrying or abiding ; also a dwelling house.

Manfuetude, Gentleness ; mildnesse.

Manual, Handy ; or that which may be carryed in the hand.

Manumission

Manumission, A making one free from bondage.

Manumitte, To make a slave or bondman free, which was in old time

thus ; The Lord of the slave holding him by the head, arm, or other part said before witnesse, I will

that this man go free, and in so saying, shovd him forward out of his hand.

Manure, To till, to dress land.

Manuscript, A hand writing ; a written book.

Marchasite, A stone participating with the nature of some mettall, yet in so small quantity, that the mettall cannot be melted from it, but will vapour away in smoke, the stone turning to ashes. These *Marchasites* are commonly in colour like to the mettall mixed with them ; whether it be gold, silver, brasse, or any other. Some affirm a *Marchasite* to be any stone out of which, fire may be stricken.

Marches, The bounds, or limits lying between

two countries, commonly between Wales and England, or between England and Scotland.

Marchionesse, A great Lady: a Wife to a Mar- quesse.

Marcionists, Old condemned Hereticks, so called of their first Master *Marcion*, a stoick Philosopher, who held a detestable opinion that Christ was not the Sonne of God,

Margarites, Little pearls found in the shell-fish, especially in Oysters, whereof some have holes in them, and some have none. The best are brought out of India, yet they are also found in our English Seas, as also in the Flemish and Almain, and the fairest *Margarites* grow in young shells. Some write that in thunder, the Oysters do cast them up, as it were in way of abortion, which is the cause that they are often found in the sands. They are sometimes used by Physicians

tians in cordial confessions, for they comfort the spirits, and are therefore many of a good conscience against swoonings, ence.

having vertue also in them to stop issues of blood, or any loosenesse of the body.

Margent, A brimme, or on.

border.

Marginal, Written in the Margent.

Marine, Belonging to the Sea.

Marital, Husbandlike.

Maritime, Bordering neer the Sea.

Marquisate, A Marquisship, or Marquisdome.

Marre, To spoyl, deface, or pull in pieces.

Marte, A great Fair or Marker.

Martial, Warlike.

Martial law, Absolute power exercised by the

Prince in time of war,

who, by reason of great

dangers rising of small

occasions, is not then ty-

ed to strict rules of law;

insomuch, as his word

alone goeth for law.

Martialist, A man of war,

Martyr, A witnesse; one

that dyeth for the testi-

mony of a good consci-

ence.

Martyrdome, A suffering

ment for constant per-

severance in true Religi-

on.

Martyrologie, A history

of the death of Martyrs.

A book of the memory of

Martyrs.

Mask, To act or play

some part under a dis-

guise.

Masculine, Of the male

kind.

Massacre, A great slaugh-

ter or murder of many

people together.

Massines, Solidity.

Master-piece, A prime

or chief piece of work, or

that which bears away the

bell.

Massorets, Certain in-

genious Jewes, who long

since invented that criti-

cal piece of learning con-

cerning the Hebrew text

of the holy Scripture,

whereby the verses, words

thereof are

numbred,

numbred, their variety noted, and in their proper places (together with a recitall of every verse) demonstrated, whereby the constant and genuine reading thereof might be conserved, and for ever preserved and strongly defended from all change and corruption.

Masticke, A white and clear Gumme, of a sweet savour. This Gum groweth on the Lentisk tree, especially in the Island *Chios*. It is temperate in hear, and of a dry binding nature; wherefore it strengtheneth the stomach, stayeth vomiting, and stoppeth any issue of blood. Some do use to rub their teeth herewith, as well to whiten them, as to fasten such as be loose.

Mastuerco, An herb in India, of great vertue to heal wounds.

Material, Which hath matter or substance in it.

Maternal, Motherly.

Maternity, Motherhood.
Mathematician, One skillfull in the mathematics; sometime it is taken in a worse sense, for one that superstitiously casteth mens nativities, or undertaketh to find things lost, or foretell what is to come.

Mathematicks, A terme applied to such arts, as treat onely of quantities imaginarily abstracted from bodies. The arts commonly so called, are Arithmetick, Musick, Geometry, Geography, Astronomy, Cosmography, and Astrology.

Matias, Morning prayer.

Matricide, Mother-killing; also one that killeth his own mother.

Matriculate, To enter ones name in a list, roll, catalogue or register, as they that are allowed, or admitted into the University.

Subst. *Matriculation*.

Matrimonial, Belonging to Matrimony or Wedlock.

Matrize,

M A

Matrix, The womb or place of conception.

Matrone, A grave motherly woman.

Mature, Ripe.

Maturity, Ripeness.

Matutine, Of or belonging to the morning.

Maugre, In despite of ones heart; whether one will or no.

Maundy Thursday, The Thursday next before Easter, so called, (contrary to the conjecture of some) because of those words of our Saviour to his Disciples, Joh. 10. *Mandatum novum do vobis, &c.* i. e. A new Commandement give I unto you, that ye love one another, which is the proper lesson for that day. It is otherwise called *Holy Thursday*, from being by the Church set apart for prayer.

Mausoleum, A sumptuous and great Sepulchre. It was the tomb of one *Mausolus* King of Cana, which his Wife *Artimisia* made; of such excellent workmanship, beauty, and

M E

costliness, that it went for one of the marvels of the world: and for the notable fame thereof, all stately and magnificent Sepulchres were after called *Mausolea*.

Maxime, A principal matter, a main point, a general rule.

Maze, An astonishment; sometime a device like a labyrinth made in some gardens in manner of a knor, out of which a man cannot get easily, if he once enter in.

Mazar, A broad flat standing cup to drink in: There is also a kinde of small Cherries so called.

Meander, An intricate turning or winding; like to a labyrinth, out of which one cannot easily find the way out.

Mecænas, It was the proper name of a noble Roman, who being in great favour with *Augustus* the Emperour, was a special friend to the Poets *Virgil*, and *Horace*, and generally

M E

a supporter of all learned men: wherefore sometime a great friend or patron is called a *Mcœnas*.

Mechanical, Of or belonging to handicrafts.

Mechanick, A handy-crafts man, a trades-man; also one of mean or base calling and profession.

Mechoacan, A whitish root brought out of India, called by some, Indian or white Rubarbe. It is hot in the first, and dry in the second degree, and purgeth all humours of what kind soever with much ease. It cleanseth and comforteth the liver and all the inward parts.

Mede, Vulgarly pronounced *Meed*, reward, recompence; also a kind of sweet drink, made of honey and water sodden together, sometimes of wine and honey, called in Wales *Metheglin*.

Mediate, To deal between two, to make means of agreement, as an indifferent party to both.

Mediation, A means of agreement by a friend to both parties.

Mediatour, He that maketh means or speaketh for another.

Medicable, Which may be healed.

Medicament, A medicine.

Medicinable, That hath the vertue of healing; also healable, cureable.

Medicinal, Physical, serving for a medicine, curing, healing.

Mediocrity, A meane, a measure.

Mediterranean Sea, A sea which divideth Europe from Africa.

Medly, A various and confused mixture; a hotch-potch; a jumblement of many and contrary things together.

Meter, Verses running in rhyme, and made by measure.

Megazine, A storehouse for war.

Melancholy, One of the four humours of the body, the grossest of all other, which

M E

which if it abound too much, causeth heavinesse and sadnesse of mind.

Meliority, A bettering.

Mellifluous, Sweet as honey.

Membrane, The upmost thin skin in any part of the body.

Memorable, That which is worthy of remembrance.

Memorandum, A terme often used, when we write of a thing which we would remember.

Memorial, That which putteth one in remembrance.

Memoriter, Without book, by heart, and (as we say) at our fingers end.

Menace, To threaten.

Mendicity, Beggery.

Mendicants, Begging Fryers, whereof there be four sorts, Franciscan, or gray FF. otherwise termed Cordeliers. Minors and Observants; Dominican, or black FF. otherwise called preaching Fryers;

M E

Carmelites, or white FF. and Augustine FF.

Meninges, Thin skins in which the brain is contained. There are two such skins: one called by Physicians, *Dura mater*, which is the stronger of the two, and next unto the scull. The other named *Pia mater*, is within this first, being more tender and fine, and close wrapping the brain it self. If any of these skinnes be wounded, it causeth speedy death.

Menstruous, Which hath upon her the monethly courses, or which belongeth to them.

Measurement, A measuring.

Mentall, That which is onely thought in the mind.

Mercenary, A hireling; one that worketh for hire.

Mercurian, Eloquent as *Mercury* was.

Merettricious, Pertaining to whoredome.

Meridian, Of or belonging

longing to noon day, or the changeable nature of the South part of the world.

Merit, Desert, or to deserve.

Meritorious, Which doth much deserve.

Messias, The same in Hebrew, that Christ is in Greek; to wit, Anointed. Our Lord and Saviour is often so called.

Metamorphise, To change the outward shape.

Metamorphosis, A change from one shape to another.

Metaphor, The changing of a word, from the natural sense, into another sense like to it; as in saying, *Covetousness is the root of all evil*: Where the word *Root*, is called a Metaphor, because it signifieth, the cause and beginning of all evil, even as a root is the cause, from whence a Plant springeth.

Metaphorical, Spoken by a Metaphor.

Metaphysicks, Arts which lifting themselves above

things, do consider of such as do subsist in their own essence, not subject to any alteration; so that

the Metaphysicks deal onely with incorporeal,

and everlasting things;

and in this sense School

Divinity is the highest

part of the Metaphysicks,

being chiefly occupied in

contemplatory knowledg

of God, angels, and souls

of men. Adject. *Metaphy-*

sical.

Metecore, Any imper-

fect mixt substance in-

gendred in the ayr; as

rain, snow, hail, thunder,

lightning, blazing starres,

clouds, and winde: all

which are made of va-

pours or exhalations

drawn up from the earth

and Sea, by the attractive

vertue of the Sun.

Meter. See *Meeter*; or

a verse made by mea-

sure.

Metheglin. See *Mede*.

Method, A direct way,

to reach or do any thing.

Adject. *Methodical*.

Metonymie,

Metonymie, A figure in speaking, when the cause is put for the effect, the subject for the adjunct, or contrarily.

Metropolis, The chief, head, or mother City. Adj. *Metropolitcal*.

Metropolitan, Of the chief or mother city: An Archbishop.

Microcosmus, It properly signifieth a little world. This term is sometime applyed to man, who is therefore called *Microcosmus* or little world, because his body being compared to the baser part of the world, and his soul to the blessed Angels, seemeth to signifie, that man is as it were a little world, and that the whole world doth resemble a great man.

Midriffe, A sinewy skin passing overthwart in mans body, which divideth the heart and lungs, from the stomach, guts, and liver, lest the vitall parts should be offended with any ill vapour com-

ing from them.

Migram, A disease coming by fits, either in the right or left side of the head; caused by disemperate humours or vapors, brought thither from the veins or arteries at certain times.

Migration, A removing or passing from one place to another.

Militant, Warring or which is in warfare.

Military, Warlike: or belonging to warr.

Militia, Warfare, or Souldiery.

Millener, A haberdasher of small wares.

Millenarian, One of their sect and profession, who hold and teach that our Saviour at or about the worlds end shall come again, and together with the saints, enjoy a temporall glorious Kingdome here upon earth for a thousand yeares space.

Mimicall, That which belongeth to scoffing behaviour, or wanton gesture.

M I

Mimick, A wanton things mingled together, a counterfeit ther. fool.

Minatory, Threatening.

Mineral, mettall or any thing digged out of the earth.

Miniature, A small proportion: a little figure.

Miniver, A fine white Furze made of the bellies of Squirrils; some say it is the skin of a little white Vermine, breeding in *Muscovia*.

Minor, The lesser, the younger.

Minority, A mans time before he be of full age in the law, to dispose of his goods and lands.

Minotaure, A poetical monster, half like a man, half like a Bull. This monster was kept in the Labyrinth of Candy, and fed with mans flesh, where at last he was slain by *Theseus*, as Poets report.

Miscellany, A mixture of things without any order; a gallimaufry, or hotchpotch of divers

M I

Miscreant, An infidel, a false believer.

Misdemeanour, Ill behaviour.

Mission, An offence inclinable to felony or treason, but not so capital, as felony or treason is; in which the offendour shall be punished by fine, losse of goods, forfeit of lands, during his life, or perpetual imprisonment, according to the quality of his offence.

Mission, A sending.

Missive, That which witnesseth ones being sent.

Mistleto, A plant which hath slender branches, and green thick leaves, growing never upon the ground, but upon other trees. The best is that which groweth upon an oake, and the leaves and fruit thereof are good to soften and ripen any cold hard swellings.

Misy, A kind of yellow copperas, shining like gold, brought

brought out of Egypt and the Isle of Cyprus: It is of a fretting burning nature, as the common Copperas is.

Miter, An ornament of rich stuffe, wherewith Bishops heads have been used to be covered at their consecration.

Mithology, An expounding or moralizing of fables.

Mithridate, A great confection like treacle, invented by King *Mithridates*, from whom it taketh the name. It is of singular vertue against poyson, and hath so many and strong simples in it, that it ought not to be taken inwardly before it be above fixe moneths old.

Mitigate, To assuage or pacifie.

Mitigation, A pacifying, an asswaging.

Mittimus, A warrant made to convey an offender to prison.

Mixture, A mingling.

Mystical, Secret. Obscure.

Mobility, Aptnesse to move.

Mode, Fashion, Garb, manner.

Model, The platform, or form of any thing.

Moderate, Measurable, temperate, also to govern or temper with discretion.

Moderation, A due proportion, temperance, good discretion.

Moderator, A discreet governour, he that keepeth both parties from being too extream.

Modern, Living now in our age.

Modicum, A little, a poor pittance.

Modifie, To qualifie; moderate, limit.

Modulation, A pleasant tuning or sweet singing.

Modwal, A bird which destroyeth bees.

Moity, Half.

Moleboute, A great fish which maketh a grunting noyse when he is taken.

Molestation, A troubling.

Mollifie, To make soft.

O 4 *Mollifi-*

Mollification. A making life and profession.
soft.

Moloch. The name of an idol, in the valley of *Hinnom*, in the tribe of *Benjamin*, to which the Israelites did abominably offer their children, in sacrifice of fire. This Idol was made in the likeness of a Calf.

Monogamy, The marrying or having one wife, and no more.

Monosyllable, A word of one syllable.

Monition, A warning.

Monitory, That warneth.

Monology, A speaking still of one thing, a long tale of one matter.

Monomachy, A single fight between two, hand to hand.

Monopoly, When a man doth ingrosse or get commodities into his hands, in such fashion that none can sell them, or gain by them, but himself.

Momisme. Carping, fault-finding.

Momist. A carper, or one given to finde fault.

Monarch. A King or Prince that ruleth alone, without any equal.

Monarchy, The rule of one Prince alone, or a countrey so governed.

Monarchical, Belonging to a Monarch.

Monastery, A religious house of Monks.

Monastical, Solitary, belonging to a Monastery.

Monkery, The monastick

life and profession.

Monogamy, The marrying or having one wife, and no more.

Monosyllable, A word of one syllable.

Monition, A warning.

Monitory, That warneth.

Monology, A speaking still of one thing, a long tale of one matter.

Monomachy, A single fight between two, hand to hand.

Monopoly, When a man doth ingrosse or get commodities into his hands, in such fashion that none can sell them, or gain by them, but himself.

Moote, To argue or reason a case in law.

Monument, A sepulchre, tombe; record, memorial, remembrance of.

Moral, Of or belonging to good manners; sometime one of good behaviour: sometimes the meaning of a fable.

Morality, Goodnesse of manners, civility.

Mordacity, Biting, sharpnesse of words.

Mortgage,

Morgage, To lay house or land to pawn, in such sort that they are forfeit, if the money be not repayed at a certain time.

Morigerous, Obedient, dutiful.

Morosity, Frowardnesse, waywardnesse.

Morpheus, Sleep, or the God of sleep.

Morter-piece, An engine or instrument, wherewith to shoot off great Grana- does.

Mortality, Frailty, sub- jection unto death; also a plague, murrein, &c.

Mortifie, To kill; some- time to tame, to break the courage, or take away ones delight.

Mortification, A killing, a pulling away of ones pleasure.

Mortmain, A term in the Law, when lands were given to a house of reli- gion, or to a company corporate by the Kings grant; for then such land is said to come into *Mort- main*, that is, a dead hand, and by a statute, the King

or Lord of whom it is hol- den, may enter into it, if it be done without their licence and consent.

Mortuary, A payment due in some places for the burial of the dead: which is four shillings and four pence, where the goods of the deceased party are a- bove the value of twenty nobles, and under thirty pounds: six shillings and eight pence, where the goods exceed 30 pounds; and ten shillings where the goods amount above the value of threescore pounds.

Mosaical, A cunning kind of painting, which seemeth to be embossed & graven in some places.

Mother, A disease in wo- men, when the womb ri- seth with pain upward. In this disease the smelling to all sweet savours is harm- ful, as contrarily the smel- ling to all strong loath- some savours, profitable.

Motion, A moving from place to place, or the mo- ving of a matter to have it considered of.

Motive,

Motive, A cause moving one to any thing.

Motto, A word, or short sentence.

Mountibank, A base deceitfull merchant, (especially of Apothecaries drugs) that with impudent lying doth for the most part sell counterfeit stufte to the common people.

Mugwet. See Gather-bag:

Mulet, A fine or penalty laid on one.

Mullet, A kind of dainty fish: it is also a term in heraldry, which signifieth a spot descending from high, and divided into five corners or ends out of one drop.

Multifarious, Of divers manners and conditions; many wayes divided.

Multiplication, An augmenting or increasing.

Mum, A note of silence.

Mummia, A thing like pitch, sold by Apothecaries. Some affirm it is taken out of old Tombes, being a corrupted humour that droppeth there from

embalmed bodies: others say it is made of mans flesh boyled in pitch. It is hot in the second degree, and good against all bruifings, spetting of bloud, and divers other diseases.

Mundane, Worldly.

Mundisie, To make clean.

Mundification, A making clean.

Municipall, Of or belonging to the state of a Free-man or Burgesse of a City.

Munificence, Liberality.

Munificent, Liberall; bountifull.

Munition, Great Ordnance for the war, great shor.

Murage, A tax or tribute for building or repairing City walls, and the like.

Mural, Pertaining to a wall.

Muscle, In Physick it signifieth a knitting together of flesh with veines, arteries and sinews, serving specially for the motion

tion of some part of the body, by reason of sinews in it.

Musculous, Brawny, fleshy, full of Muckles.

Muses, The feined goddesses of poetry, and musick, which were nine in number, and daughters unto *Jupiter* and *Maemofyne*: Their names were *Cleio*, *Melpomene*, *Thaleia*, *Euterpe*, *Terpsichore*, *Erato*, *Calliope*, *Urania* and *Polyymnia*.

Musical, Melodious, harmonious.

Musician, A professour of musick.

Musk, It is brought out of India and other hot countries, taken there from a beast like a Roe, saving that it hath two crooked teeth bending inward like two horns; within which beast the musk groweth, contained in a little bag or bladder. It is comfortable to the heart and brain, by reason of the sweet smell thereof; being hot and dry in operation: and it conveyeth the vertues of

diverse medicines; to those the two principall parts.

Mussitation. A mumbling, muttering, or speaking between the teeth.

Mutation. A change.

Mute. Dumb.

Mutable. Changeable.

Mutability. Changeableness.

Mutilation. Maiming.

Mutiny. An uproare: a troublesome assembly of people together.

Mutinous. Apt to breed quarrels, or discord among the people, hence termed Mutineers.

Mutual. That which passeth one from another.

Mutilate. To maim, cut off, or make lame.

Muzrole. A ring or band of yron, to come over a horses nose.

Myriade. Ten thousand.

Myrobolanes. A fruit growing in Egypt and Syria, like Plumms, or Damisons. There are five kinds hereof, distinguished by these names, *Citrine*, *Inde*,

Inde, Cepula, Emblica, berries, which are of a binding nature, good to stop any issue of blood. comfortable to nature; This myrtle is a tender plant, not able to endure cold, and was wont to be worne of the Romane captains garlandwise in triumph, when they had obtained any victory, without slaughter of men: Poets consecrated this Tree to *Venus*.

Myrrhe. A Gumme brought out of Arabia, and Assyria, of colour between white and red; It is hot and dry in the second degree or as some write in the third, and is often used in Physick, being of an opening, cleansing, and dissolving nature. Poets feign that *Myrrhe*, first came by reason of a kings daughter, named *Myrrha*, who for a grievous crime committed, was by the Gods turned into a little Tree, out of the branches, whereof this Gum still droppeth in manner of tears, as a token of her repentant sorrow.

Myrtle. A little low Tree growing in some hot countreyes, having small dark leaves, and bearing

berries, which are of a binding nature, good to stop any issue of blood. This myrtle is a tender plant, not able to endure cold, and was wont to be worne of the Romane captains garlandwise in triumph, when they had obtained any victory, without slaughter of men: Poets consecrated this Tree to *Venus*.

Mystery. Unknown: strange.

Mystical. Dark, which hath a mystery in it.

Mysterious. Dark, spoken in mystery, hard to understand.

N

N*adir*. That point in the heavens which is direct under our feet.

Naiades. The water Nymphes.

Naperie. Linnen for the Table.

Narcotical. That which hath power to provoke sleep, or to make the body insensible.

* *Narve*.

N A

N A

* *Narre. Neerer.*

Narration. A declaration of the matter whereof one purposeth to speak. A report, a discourse.

Native. Natural. The place where one was born.

Naturalize. To make natural.

Natural. An Idiot.

Naturalist. A natural Philosopher; as also one meerly in the state of nature, and unregenerate.

Naturalize. To make a stranger, free-born of England, by Parliament; whereby he becometh an absolute English man, capable of all priviledges, that an Englishman born is.

Naval. Of, or belonging to ships.

Nave. The middle part of a wheel; also the body of a Church.

Navigable. Any water where ships may sail.

Navigation. A sailing by Sea.

Navigator. A Sayler: a Mariner.

Nazarite. In Hebrew

it signifieth a man separated or divided. The Jewes so called those that had vowed themselves for

some time to God; And these Nazarites, while their vow lasted, were to

abstain from wine and Grapes, either green or

dry, and generally from

all whatsoever came from the vine tree, or might

make a man drunk. They also cut not their hair, but

suffered it still to grow,

and observed divers other ceremonies. The date of

their vow being expired,

they presented themselves

to the Priest, who offered

a sacrifice for them; and

then was the Nazarites

hair cut, and burnt with

the sacrifice. After which

time it was lawful, for the

Nazarites to drink wine

as before.

Necromancy. See Divination.

Neceffitate. To urge, presse, or constrain.

Nectar. Poets saie it to be a delicate pleasant li-

quor,

N E

N O

quor, which the gods used to drink.

Nefarious, Very wicked.

Negation, A denying.

Negative, A denial, or that which denyeth.

Negotiate, To traffick in merchandise; to follow much businesse.

Negotiation, A buying and selling; a traffick of merchandise.

Neophyte, Any thing lately planted or set: wherefore it is often taken for one, who is newly converted to the faith; a novice, or young learner.

Neoterick, New.

Nerve, A sinew.

Nervosity, Strength, full of sinewes.

Neuter, Neither on the one side, nor the other: An indifferent party; otherwise called a *Neutralist*.

Neutralist, A retchlesse being on neither side.

New-fangled, New-fashioned.

Nicotiane, The herb Tobacco, so called of a French mans name, who first brought the knowledge of this herb into France.

Niese, In our common Law, it signifieth a bond-woman.

Night mare, A kind of discale, with which whosoever is affected, he supposeth himself to be invaded by some spirit, which leaning hard upon him, stoppeth the passage of his breath.

* *Nilling*, Unwilling.

* *Nim*, To take or catch.

Niter, A substance like Salt, but sometime of a light red colour. It is hot and dry, of a strong fretting nature; some take it to be salt-peter.

Nobilitate, To make Noble.

Noceat, Hurtful.

Nocturne, Psalmes and Prayers used at certaine houres of the night.

Nocturnal, Belonging to the night.

Noli

N G

N O

Noli me tangere, A disease the four dayes next after by some so called. It is a the first; but the last of piece of flesh growing in these dayes is properly the nostrill, in such sort, called *Nones*, and the other reckoned backward according to the number

Nombril, In Heraldry distant from the *Nones*; it signifieth the lower part as the third, fourth, or fift of a scutchion, which is *Nones*. They are called *Nones*, because they are divided by the bredth, into just nine dayes before the three even parts.

Nomenclator, He that *Ides*. knoweth (and teacheth others) the names of a term sometime used, when things, and calleth them a man can speak no further, or make no answer thereby. to an objection.

Nominate, To name, to appoint.

Nomination, A naming. of a suite fall.

Nonage, A child's age, under 21 years old. *Norroy*. One of the Heraults, having the same authority beyond Trent

Nonpareil, Peerlesse. Northward, that *Clarencieux* hath from Trent

Nonresidency, Unlawful absence from the place of ones charge. Southward.

Nonresident. Absent from his charge, or where he ought to dwell. *Notary*. A Clerk or Scribe, that writeth instruments, a quick and short writer.

Nones. In March, May, July, and October, they are the six dayes, next following the first day: *Notice*. Knowledge.

in other moneths, they are *Notifie*. To make known. Subst. *Notification*.

Novelty. News, a new matter. *Novel*.

N O

O B

Novel. New.

Novercal. Of or belonging to a step-mother.

Novennial. That lasteth nine years, that is done from nine yeares to nine years, or every ninth year.

Novice. A young learner, one that hath no experience.

Novity. Newness.

Noxious. Harmful, hurtful.

Nuisance. Hurr, offence, annoyance.

Nude. Bare, naked.

Nullifie. To make void, or of no force.

Nullifidian. Of no honesty, of no religion.

Nullity. Nothing.

Numeral. Belonging to number.

Numeration. A numbering.

Numerous. In great number.

Nuncupation. A naming; also dedicating.

Nuncupatory. Dedicatory.

Nuncupative. By word of mouth, as a Will not

written, but declared only by words.

Nuptial. Of or belonging to marriage.

Nutrimet. Nourishment.

Nutritive. Which nourisheth.

Nymphe. A Virgine, a fair young Maid; also a Fairie.

O

O*bdurate.* To harden, also hard, or unrelenting.

Obduration. A hardening.

Obeliske. A great square stone, broad beneath, and rising of an admirable height, smaller and smaller, toward the top. There were divers of these Obelisks in Egypt, consecrated in honour of the Sun: whereof four were principally erected by King *Sochis*, of two hundred and forty yards high: In time of the Roman Emperours, many Obeliskes were likewise set at Rome.

Obis.

O B

O B

Obit, An anniversary, or yearly service, celebrated for the soul of the deceased, on the day of his death.

Object, That which is placed before ones eyes, or the thing that one laboureth to attain.

Objection, A laying to ones charge.

Objurgate, to chide, to reprove sharply.

Objurgation, A chiding

Oblation, A sacrifice, an offering.

Oblestiation, Delight or pleasure.

Oblige, To binde.

Oblique, Crooked; overthwart.

Obliquity, Crookedness.

Obliterate, To blot out.

Oblivion, Forgetfulness.

Oblivious, Forgetful.

Obloquy, Slander; evil report.

Obnoxious. Subject to danger.

Obscene, Filthy, abominable, dishonest.

Obscenity, Filthy talk.

Obscure, Dark.

Obscurity, Darknesse.

Obsecrate, To intreat; to beseech.

Obsecration, A beseech-

Obsequy, A Funeral;

a solemn burial.

Obsequious, Dutiful; diligent, serviceable.

Observance, Diligent heed, or attendance.

Observant, Dutifully watching, diligent.

Obsesse, To besiege; or compasse about: A man

is said to be obsest, when

an evill spirit followeth

him, troubling him divers

times, and seeking opportunity to enter into him.

Subst. *Obsession*.

Obsignation, A signing.

Obsolete; Old, stale, grown out of use.

Obstacle, A hinderance, let, or impediment.

Obstinacy, Stiffnesse; stubbornnesse, self-will.

Obstruction, A stopping, commonly in the body.

Obtestation, A beseeching.

- Obtrectation*, A slander- a bad opinion.
 ing behind ones back. *Odor*, A sweet smell.
Obtrude, To thrust forth, *Odoriferous*, Sweet smell-
 to cast upon one. ling.
Obtuse, Dull, blunt. *Oeconomy*, The know-
Obvention, Revenue, ledge of well ordering
 rents. matters belonging to
Obvious, Meeting in the household.
 way; as also easie, as of- *Oeconomical*, Of or be-
 ten coming in ones way. longing to household.
Occidental, Of or belong- *Occumenical*, Universal;
 ing to the West. general.
Ocular, Belonging to *Oedeme*, A waterish swell-
 the eye. ling in the body, without
Occult, Hidden. pain, caused by some fleg-
Occurre, To come in the matick or vaporous hu-
 way; to meet with one. mour, and leaving a hol-
Occurrent, That which low dent or pit therein, if
 happeneth or cometh in one presse it down with
 the way. the finger.
Ocean, The universal *Offensive*, Which offend-
 main Sea, compassing the eth.
 greater part of the earth. *Offertory*, An oblation
Octaves, Eight dayes or offering.
 next after some principal *Officious*, Serviceable;
 feasts of the year. willing to please.
Octennial, That lasteth *Official*, An Officer.
 eight yeares, or that is *Officiate*, To undergo,
 done from eight years to execute, or perform any
 eight years, or every eight thing that ought to be
 year. done.
Ode, A Song. *Offuscation*, A dimming,
Odious, Hateful. or making dark.
Odium, Hatred, malice: *Olibanum*, The right
 frankin-

frankincense, which is a Gumme, growing in Arabia; whereof there are two kinds; the female or smaller frankincense, and the male, the greater, whiter, and stronger; of which *Virgil* speaketh: *Eclog. 8. Turn Vervain sat, and strong male frankincense.* It is hot and dry, good for perfumes to correct infectious ayr, and to be put in plaisters for green wounds. The weight of two or three Wheat cornes swallowed down, doth help digestion, and maketh the breath sweeter. Where note, that the right *Olibanum*, or *Frankincense* will burne like a candle, and that which is counterfeited consume away in smoke.

Oligarchy, A Common weakh where a few principal persons govern all the rest. Adject. *Oligarchicall*.

Olympick games. Solemn games of running, riding, wrestling, and other feats of activity, kept every fift

year on a high hill in Greece, called *Olympus*. Hence *Olympiads*, taken for the space of four years compleat; (answerable to the *lustrum* of the Romans) which became the most solemn compukation of times in the world. The reward to those that overcame in these tryals, was nothing but a Garland of Olive branches, lest covetousnesse, rather then vertue, should make men strive for victory: which was the cause that *Tigraues* Son of *Artabanus*, serving in the huge army of King *Xerxes*, who then invaded Greece, said to *Mardonius*, who had perswaded the King to that enterprize, *Against what a people have you brought us to fight, that more esteem honour then money?* Thinking it impossible to overcome such Nations as were so affected.

Omen. A haufening; a foregoing sign, portending some future either evil or good.

O N

Ominous, Haufening; that which signifieth some good or bad luck to ensue.

Omission, A letting slip; a leaving undone.

Omit, To forbear; to leave undone.

Omnipotency, Almightynesse.

Omnipotent, Almighty.

Omniregency, The having all authority in ones own hands.

Onerate, To burden or overcharge.

Onslaught, The same in Dutch with that which we call a storm in English. See *Storm*.

Onyx, A precious stone found in the Mountains of Arabia, of the colour of a mans nail. Some write, that it is congealed of a juyce dropping from a tree called *Onycha*, which is the cause that it smelleth sweet being cast into the fire, as also that it is often found with divers pictures in it, being easily therein fashioned, before the stone be thoroughly hardened.

O P

Opacous, Dark and black.

Opall, A precious stone of divers colours, wherein appeareth the fiery shining of the Carbuncle, the purple colour of the Amethyst, and the green shew of the Emerald, very strangely mixed together.

Operate, To work.

Operative, Which worketh, or hath power to work.

Ophthalmie, An inflammation of the outer skin of the eye, caused by hot fretting humours flowing thither.

Opiat. A cordial electuary.

Opionate, Bent to his own opinion; self-willed.

Opium, The juice of black Poppie, sold dry by Apothecaries. It is sometime used in Physick to make one sleep, or to assuage excessive pain; but then it must be mixed with other things, and given with great discretion; for taken alone, it will cast one into a deadly sleep; being

being cold and dry in the fourth degree.

Oppilation, A stopping.

Opobalsamum. See Balm.

Opopanax, A sap or liquor flowing in some hot countries out of a Plant called *Panax*. It is brought hither dry, being of a yellow colour on the outside, and white within, if it be not over stale. It is good against cold shiverings of agues, and to be drunk with meate, of such as are squat or bruised within.

Opportunely, Fitly, in due time.

Opponent, He which appoſeth, or asketh questions.

Oppose, To object; to set one thing against another.

Opposite, Contrary, or placed over against.

Opposition, A putting, setting, or standing against.

Opprobrious, Reproachful, naughty, wicked.

Oppugne, To resist, to fight against.

Optike, Belonging to the sight.

Option, A wish.

Opulency, Great wealth, riches. Adj. *Opulent*.

Or, Gold, or golden colour.

Oracle, An answer or counsel given by God Among the Gentiles, these Oracles were but illusions of the devil, who answered for the most part doubtfully in Idols, to questions or demands made unto him. There were two such principall places of Oracles: One of *Ammon* or *Jupiter*, in Lybia, which was founded upon this occasion. When *Bacchus* after his conquests in India, came into the hot burning countrey of Lybia, and wanted there water to relieve his Army, it is said that he prayed to his father *Jupiter* to help him in that distresse; whereupon there appeared a Ram unto him, which stamping upon the ground with his foot, caused a fountain forthwith to spring in the place. *Bacchus* obtaining by this meanes his desire, built a Tem-

a Temple there of exceeding huge greatnesse, in the middle whereof, he erected an Idol to *Jupiter*, in the likenesse of a Ram; which Idol afterward gave Oracles, and was called the Oracle of *Ammon*; because it was situated in a dry sandy place; for *Ammon* in Greek signifieth Sand. The other Oracle was at Delphi, a City of *Bæotia* in Greece, where *Apollo* was said to give answers. Adject. *Oracular*.

Oratory, A place to pray in.

Oratour, One that pleadeth causes: an eloquent speaker.

Orbe, Any perfect round circle hollow in the midst.

Orbicular, Round like an Orbe.

Orchal, A stone like *Alume*, used sometime by Dyers to raise a red colour.

Ordale, A kind of tryal sometime practised in England in causes crimi-

nal, and was principally of three sorts, viz. by fire, by hot water, and by cold water, whereof, as also of a fourth sort, by duel, see more in *Versegan*, and others.

Ordenance, A piece of Canon, A great Gun.

Ordinary, A Judge that hath Ordinary jurisdiction in Ecclesiastical causes.

Ordure, Dung, filth.

Orgal, The lees of Wine dried, used by Dyers to make their cloth to drink in the colour thoroughly.

Organical, That which consisteth of divers substantial parts and members.

Organist, A player upon Organs.

Organ Ling, A kind of Ling brought out of the North Countries.

Orgies, Rude ceremonies instituted by the Poet *Orpheus*, to be kept every third year in the honour of *Bacchus*.

Orient, The East.

Orient

O R

Orient Pearles, Gliftring Pearles of great price.

Oriental, Of, or belonging to the East.

Orifice, The mouth of any thing, or the outward hole of a wound.

Original, The first beginning. The first of any thing.

Oringoes, Certain roots growing in some places, neer the Sea fide. The Plant is called Sea holly, bearing prickly broad leaves, and round sharp prickly heads, fet about with small sky coloured flowers. These roots are very long and deep into the ground, of an ashy colour in the outside and full of joynts. They use, scraping of the outer rinde of these roots, and pulling out the pith, to preserve them by boyling them with Sugar or Honey, and a little Cinamon and Ginger; which preserved is very good for aged people, and such as are consumed in their body, to nourish them again:

O S

Orifons, Prayers.

Ornament, A garnish; ing.

Orniture, A garnishing, a setting forth.

Ornise, To garnish.

Orphan, He that wanteth father and mother; friendlesse.

Orpment, A soft yellow kind of Arsenik, like unto Brimstone: It is commonly taken for Rats-bane.

Orthodoxal, That which belongeth to a true and right faith, or Religion.

Orthography, The art of writing words truly; as *Son of man*, with an O: *Sun* that shineth, with the vowel V.

Orthographist, He that professeth, or is skilfull in Orthography.

Osanna, See *Hosanna*.

Oseitancy, Negligence, carelesnesse.

Osprey, A kind of ravenous Fowl, which hovereth over pooles to take Fish.

Ostentation, Boasting; vain cracking or vaunting. A proud setting forth to shew.

Ostia, An officer having authority to keep unworthy persons out of the Church.

Ostracisme, A banishment among the Athenians for ten years, so called because they used to write the names of the party so condemned, in Oyster shells. This punishment was chiefly used to abate the over great power of noble men.

Oval, A long round circle made like an egg; such as pictures are sometimes drawn in.

Overture, An opening, entrance, or way made unto; a motion or offer made.

Ouch, A broach, boss, or button of gold.

Outlaw, The condition of him that is excluded and shut out of the protection of the King, and the ayd of the law; thence called an Out-law.

Oxgang, Thirteen acres of land.

Oxymel, A sirrup made of Honey, Vineger, and

water, good to cut and cleanse grosse flegmatick humours; sometime there are boyled certain roots and seeds with it; and then it is called *Oxymel compositum*: sometime it is made with Honey, Vineger, and the Sea Onion, and then it is named *Oxymel Scylliticum*: which also is of two sorts, to wit, simple and compound.

P

Pascal, A tree in India so called.

Pacification, An appealing or pacifying.

Pacificatory, Which appeaseth or pacifieth.

Pact, A bargain; or Covenant.

Pedagogue, A School-master.

Page, A written side of a leaf of paper.

Pagan, A Heathen; an Infidel.

Paganisme, The belief of the Pagans.

Pageant, or *Pageantry*. A kind of mock-shew to deceive

deceive the people.

Paico, An herb in India, good against the grief of the stone in the Kidnies, which cometh of windiness or cold causes.

Painim, A Pagan, or Heathen.

Palate, The upper hollow part of the mouth, wherein lyeth the sense of tasting, as in the tongue.

Palestrical. Of, or belonging to wrestling. Also that which is done decently with comely gesture of the body.

Pa'sryl, A horse; properly a horse of some Princeesse or great Lady.

Palinode, A recantation or denying of an opinion formerly maintained.

Pall, An Archiepiscopal vestment, coming over the shoulders, made of a sheep-skin, (in memorial of him that sought the stray sheep, and having found the same, laid

it upon his shoulders) wrought and embrodered with crosses, first laid upon St. Peters coffin, or shrine.

* *Palliard*, A Whooremonger.

* *Palliardise*, Whooredome.

Palliate, To cloke, to cover.

Palizado, Great postes set up in the entry to a Camp, or before the works of a garison, for a defence against great shot; or rather for a defence against those that scale the garison.

Palme, The tree which beareth Dates, growing plentifully in the holy land. There are of these trees found also in some parts of Egypt, but they bear no fruit, or if they bear any it is unpleasant.

The branches of this tree, were wont to be carried as a token of victory, because they are of that nature, that they will stil shoot upward, though oppressed with never so great weight, & the leaves

leaves thereof never fall. Of this tree there is male and female ; the male beareth onely blossomes and no fruit, but the female bears both. In old times, some people used to write with Paper, made of leaves of the Palme-tree.

Palmer, A poor Pilgrim, that visiteth all holy places. The difference between him, and a Pilgrim some make to be this; The Pilgrim had some dwelling place, the Palmer had none: the Pilgrim travelled to some certain place, the Palmer to all, and not to any one; the Pilgrim might go at his own charge, the Palmer must professe wilful poverty: the Pilgrim might give over his profession, the Palmer must be constant untill he had obtained the Palme; that is, victory over his ghostly enemies, and life by death.

Palmist, He that telleth ones fortune by look-

ing in his hand.

Palmistry, See Divination.

Palpable, That which may be felt with the fingers; manifest, notorious.

Palpitation, Panting, or beating of the heart.

Pamphlet, A little book.

Panado, Crums of bread and corans moistened and boyled with water.

Pandar, A base fellow that keepeth or attendeth upon Harlots.

Pandect, A book treating of all matters: also the Volume of the Civil Law called *Digests*, is so termed.

Panegyric, That which is spoken flatteringly in praise of some great person: Also it significeth, stately, honourable, magnificent, or a speech made of many great matters together.

Panick, A sudden fear, wherewith one is distraught and put beside his wits, coming without any

any known cause.

Panther, A fierce wilde beast, having a sweet smell, and a fair spotted skin, wherewith she allureth other beasts to look on her; hiding her head lest it should make them afraid, and by this means, getteth her prey more easily. The male of this beast is the Libard. The Panthers (as is written) have on their shoulder a spot, which groweth and waineth like the Moon. This beast is so fearful of the Hyena, the Panther will not touch him, and it is said, that if both their skins be hanged together, the hair of the Panthers skin will fall off.

Panym, A heathen, a gentile.

Papacy, The Popedome, the dignity and jurisdiction of the Pope.

Papal, Of or belonging to the Pope.

Parable, A similitude or resemblance made of a thing.

Paracelsan, A Physician

that followeth the method of *Paracelsus*, and his manner of curing, which was by exceeding strong oyles and waters extracted out of the nature of things.

Paraclete, A comforter.

Paradise, A garden or pleasant place.

Paradox, An opinion maintained contrary to the common allowed opinion, as if one affirm that the earth doth move round, and the heavens stand still.

Paradoxical, Strange, against the common opinion.

Paragon, A beautifull piece, a lovely creature.

Paragraph, It properly signifieth any mark set in a margin, to note the different discourses in a Book, or long Chapter, wherefore such divisions in writing, are commonly called Paragraphs.

Paraispomenon, Omitted, or not spoken of; There

are

are two books in the old testament so called, (to wit, 1. and 2. of Chronicles,) because many worthy histories omitted in the books of Kings, are there related.

Parallels, Lines running of an equal distance from each other, which can never meet, though they be drawn infinitely in length, thus, ———

In Astronomy there are five such imagined lines, running circlewise about the round compass of the heavens. The first is the Equinoctiall line just in the middle of the world between the two Poles. The second northward from the Equinoctiall, is the Tropick of *Cancer*, to which line the Sunne cometh about the twelfth day of June. The third (yet more northward) is the northern circle, within 23. degrees, and 50. minutes of the North-pole. The fourth line is the Tropick of *Capricorn*, declining

Southward from the Equinoctial, as much as the Tropick of *Cancer* doth northward, and to this line the Sunne cometh about the twelfth of December. The fifth and last line is the Southern circle, being as neer the South pole, as the Northern circle (before spoken of) is to the North pole.

Paralytick, Sick of the palsy.

Paralogisme, A deceitful syllogisme, a manner of arguing which seemeth true, when it is not: as in saying, *He that affirmeth William to be a living creature, saith true.*

He that affirmeth William to be a Horse, affirmeth him to be a living creature.

Paramount, The chief Lord of the see.

Paramour, A Sweet-heart, one dearly beloved.

Paranymph, He or she that is joyned with the bride or bridegroom, to see that all things might be well ordered at the keeping

keeping of a wedding.

Parapet, A wall, or the battlements of a wall, breast-high, to defend from the enemies shot.

Paraphrase, A free manner of translation or interpretation, wherein a man doth not tie himself to expresse every word as it lyeth in the copy, but to explicate and adorn the matter more at large, and to abridge some things, yet still keeping the sense of the Author, any such translation is called a *Paraphrastical* translation. The Author of it called a *Paraphrast*.

Parasite, A flatterer, a trencher friend. One that is still hanging one some rich man, and flatteringly feedeth his humour because he would be partaker of his good cheer.

Parcity, Sparingnesse, niggardlinesse.

Parentesis, Any word or sentence, thrust into an other sentence, in such sort, that it may be left out in speaking, and yet

the sense of the matter still remain whole. Such word or sentence is commonly marked with two half circles (thus.)

Parget, To plaister.

Pargetter, A Plaisterer.

Paricide, One that hath killed his own Father or Mother. Among the ancient Romans if any committed so horrible a crime, he was sewed alive in a leather bag, with a Cock, an Ape, and an Adder put to him (and as some write, a Dog, & so were thrown together into the river Tyber, where the miserable Caytife must needs dye a lingring death, being deprived of the use of all elements, save only a little ayr, to draw his wretched life in torment the longer.

Parity, Equality, likeness.

Parley, A talking together.

Parmasan, The cheese so called, because made at *Parma*.

Parole, By word of mouth;

mouth : Promise ; as when a prisoner does engage his word to return again at such a time, while he is said to be upon his *Parole*.

Poroxyisme, The sharp assault or fit of an ague.

Parimony, Thriftiness, good husbandry.

Parimonious, Thrifty, sparing.

Partiality, Leaning more to one part, then to the other : Unindifferency.

Partible, That which may be parted.

Participate, To share, or communicate with ; to partake, or take part with.

Particularize, To draw or divide things in speaking into certain particulars or small parcels.

Partisan, A weapon like a Halbard : A leading-staffe.

Partition, Division.

Paschal, Of or belonging to the Feast of Easter.

Pasche, The feast of Easter.

Pasquil, A libellous pamphlet ; a slanderous

Passant, Walking ; passing along.

Passible, Which may suffer, or feel pain.

Passion, A suffering.

Passive, Suffering.

Passé-port, A safe conduct to passe ; also in Law it is used for a Licence, from any one that hath authority, for the safe passage of any man from one place to another.

Pastor, A Shepherd.

Pastoral, Of or belonging to a Shepherd, or Ecclesiastical Pastor.

Paternal, Fatherly ; of or belonging to a father.

Patefaction, A declaring, a discovering, or a making manifest.

Paternity, Fatherhood.

Paternity, The Lords Prayer.

Pasterer, A Pastory-man, a maker of past-meat, or pies.

Pathetical, Passionate, or that which moveth passions in a man.

Patib'e, Passive, suffer-

Pathology, That part of Physick

Physick which treats of passions, causes, qualities, and differences of diseases; it is called the Pathological part.

Patriarch, A great ancestor, a great Bishop or father.

Patrimony, Goods or lands left one by his father, or some other ancestor. **Adject. Patrimonial.**

Patriot, A father or protector of the country or Common-wealth.

Patrone, A defender, a great friend that supporteth one.

Patronage, Defence.

Patronize, To defend.

Paucity, Fewness.

Pavice, A great large shield that covereth the whole body.

Pavilion, A Tent for war.

Pannage, The feeding of swine in any forrest, wood or other place with mast.

Paynim, A Pagan.

Peccavi, I have offended.

Pectoral, Belonging to the breast, or which hangeth before the breast.

Pecuniary, Of or belonging to money.

Pedant, An ordinary school-master, one given to inkhorn it, affecting ink-horn terms and phrases. **Adj. Pedantick.**

Pedestal, The foot-stool, or lower part of a pillar.

Peers, Equals; whence tryal by Peeres, i. e. by equals. Also, States of the Realm, whence the house of Lords in Parliament, we are wont otherwise to call the house of Peeres, whose state, condition and dignity is termed Peerage; by which word is also understood, an imposition for the maintenance of a Peer, i. e. a fortresse made against the force of the Sea, for the better security of ships, that lye at harbour in the haven.

Pelican, A bird that wanting food, feedeth her young ones (as is said) with

P E

with her own blood.

Pellmell, Confusedly, running disorderly together.

Penal, Of or belonging to pain or punishment.

Pendant, Hanging, downward.

Penetrable, Which may be pierced through.

Penetrate, To pierce thorough. Subst. *Penetration*.

Penitential, Belonging to penance or repentance.

Penitentiary, One that imposeth penance, and absolveth the penitent.

Penitent, He that is heartily sorry and repenteth.

Pennon, An ensign or banner born in war.

Pension, A yearly fee or wages for some service done.

Pensioner, A receiver of a Pension, or stipend.

Pensive, Sad, heavy, Subst. *Pensiveness*.

Pentateuch, The five books of *Moses*, to wit, *Genesis*, *Exodus*, *Leviticus*, *Numbers*, and *Deuteronomy*.

P E

Pentecost, The feast of Whitsontide, so called, because it is fifty dayes (lacking but one,) after Easter. For *Pentecost* in Greek signifieth the fiftieth.

Penury, Want, poverty.

Penurious, Poor, in want.

Perambulation, A walking about, or through.

Perceptible, Which may be perceived.

Perch, A kind of fish. It signifieth also a rod or long pole used in measuring of land, being of 16 foot and a half in length, and in some places more.

Percussus, The name of an office of one of the Pursivants at armes.

Percussion, A striking.

Perdition, Destruction.

Perdurable, Lasting, of long continuance.

Pergrination, A travelling into a strange land.

Peregrine, Forraign, strange, outlandish.

Peremptory, Resolute, short quick.

Perennity,

P E

Perennity, Long continuance.

Perfidious, Treacherous, not to be trusted.

Perfidiousnesse, Treachery, disloyalty.

Perforate, To bore through.

Perfunctory, Carelessly done.

Pericardium, The thin skin or film compassing and covering all the skull.

Perigeum, The nearest distance of the Planets from the earth.

Period, The perfect end of a sentence, marked commonly with a full point thus (.)

Peripateticks, Philosophers of the sect of Aristotle; so called, because they walked in their readings and disputations; for *Peripateo*, in Greek, signifieth to walk.

Periphrasis, A long speaking, a speaking of one word by many.

Periscians, People dwelling so near either of the two Poles, that their sha-

P E

dowes go round about them like a wheel.

Perjury, A forswearing.

Perustration, A beholding all about.

Permission, Sufferance, leave.

Permutation, A changing of one thing for another.

Pernicious, Deadly, dangerous.

Pernoctation, A lodging out all night.

Peroration, The conclusion of a long speech or Oration.

Perpendicular, Directly, down right.

Perpetrate, To commit any unlawful thing.

Perpetuity, Everlastingnesse,

Perplexity, Great doubtfulness, intanglednesse.

Perquisits, Profits coming to Lords of Mannors by casualty, or uncertainly, as escheates, heritors, re-leases, straves, forfeitures.

Perscribe, To write through, or to an end.

Perseverance, Constancy, steadfastnesse.

Q

Persist,

P E

Persist, To continue to the end.

Personal, In person, bodily present.

Personate, To represent the person of another.

Perspective, A certain glasse, by looking through which, things far remote are discovered.

Perspicacity, Quick sight, nimble in sight.

Perspicuity, Clearnesse, plainnesse.

Perspicuous, Clear, plain, manifest.

Perspiration, The same that *Transpiration*.

Perstringe, To wring hard, to touch a thing sharply in speaking or writing.

Perswasive, Which doth or may perswade.

Perswasory, The same.

Pertinacy, Stubbornness, wilfulnesse.

Pertinent, Fit, apt, proper.

Perturbe, To trouble.

Perturbation, A trouble, a great disquietnesse.

Perverse, Froward, contrary.

P E

Perverst, To corrupt or marre; to turn one from good to bad.

Pervious, Easie to be passed over, or through.

Pestiferous, Mortal, deadly, poisonous.

Pestred, Filled up with lumber, troubled, incumbered.

Petard, or *Petar*. An engine (made like a bell or mortar) wherewith strong gates are burst open.

Peter-pence, otherwise called *Romescot*. A tribute sometime payd to Rome out of England, viz. a penny for every house, payable at Lammas day, originally granted by the King in way of Almes, but afterwards, under heavy penalties prescribed by law in default of payment, enjoined on, and extorted from the subject.

Petition, A suit, a demand, a request.

Petitory, Claiming, demanding, requiring.

Petrol, A substance strained out of the naturall

Bitumen,

P H

Pitumen Spoken of before.
It is for the most part white, and sometime black, and being once set on fire, can hardly be quenched.

Petty, Being placed before other words, it signifieth little.

Petty Sergeanty, A tenure of lands, holden of the King, by yielding to him, a Buckler, Arrow, Bow, or such like service.

Petulancy, Wanton sauciness malapert, boldness. Adject. *Petulant*.

Phantasme, A vision or imagined appearance.

Pharisee, A sect of Jews, professing more holiness than the common sort did. They wore on their foreheads little scrolls, wherein were written the ten commandments; and were called Pharisees, of the Hebrew word *Phares*, which signifieth to divide or separate, because by their feined devotion they seemed to separate themselves from the other people.

P H

Pheere, A companion, or copartner, coming (as I conceive) of the Saxon, *gerasa*, so signifying. Whence (probably) our word *Gaffer*.

Phoenix, The rarest Bird in the world. It is written, that there was never any but one of this kind living at one time, and that only in Arabia; of the bignesse of an Eagle, of a purple colour, having a bright collar of gold about his neck, a goodly fair tail, and a tuft of feathers upon his head. He liveth above 600 yeares, and being old, buildeth him a nest of Cinnamon and the twigs of Frankincense, which he filleth with spices, and then with the labouring of his wings in the Sun, setting it on fire, is there consumed in it; out of whose Ashes there groweth a Worm, and of the worm another Phoenix.

Pheon, A term in Heraldry; It signifieth the head of a Dart.

Q 2 *Philology,*

Philology, Love of learning. Adje&t. *Philological*.

Philologer, or *Philologist*, A lover of learning.

Philosopher, A lover of wisdom. It is commonly used for a learned man of great knowledge in the nature of things.

Philosophy, The study of wisdom; a deep knowledge in the nature of things. There are three different kinds hereof, 1. *Rational Philosophy*, including Grammar, Logick and Rhetorick, 2. *Natural Philosophy*, teaching the nature of all things, and containing besides Arithmetick, Musick, Geometry, and Astronomy. 3. *Moral Philosophy*, which consisteth in the knowledge and practise of civility and good behaviour. Adj. *Philosophical*.

Philtre, An amorous potion; a drink to procure love.

Plebotomy, Letting of blood. Physicians (as is written) learned this pra-

ctise first of a beast called *Hyppopotamus*, living in the river Nilus; which being of a ravenous nature, and therefore often overcharged with much eating, is wont to seek in the banks, for some sharp stub of a Reed; upon which pricking his leg, he thereby easeth his full body, stopping the bleeding afterward with mud.

Phlegmon, A hot swelling of inflamed blood.

Phrase, A manner of speaking.

Phylactery, A scroll of parchment which the Pharisees wore on their foreheads having the ten commandments written in it.

Physiognomy, An art to judge of ones nature or conditions by his visage and form of his body.

Pythiisse, A woman possessed with a spirit, and thereby foretelling things to come.

Pia mater, The inmost skin which incloseth the brain round about.

Pickage,

Pickage, Money paid at Faires for breaking the ground to set up booths.

Piety, Godlineſſe.

Pigment, A painting.

Pignorative, Impledging, ingaging by ſuretiſhip, or with a pawn.

Pight, Set or placed.

Pillage, Booty, ſpoyl, prey.

Pine tree, A tall ſtrong tree not ſubject to worms or rottenneſſe, and therefore much uſed, where it groweth to make ſhips. The leaves of this tree are hard pointed, ſharp and narrow, continuing green all the year, and the ſhadow thereof will not ſuffer any plant to grow under it.

Pinipiniebi, A milky juyce drawn out of certain trees in India. It is ſomewhat thick and clammy, and with great vehemency purgeth cholerick humours.

Pinnaſ, A fruit growing in India, good for the ſto-

mach and heart.

Pioneer, A labourer in an Army, uſed to caſt trenches, or undermine forts.

Pious, Godly, virtuous.

Pipe, A meaſure of half a Tun; that is, 126 Gallons.

Piepowders, A Court held in Faires for redreſſe of diſorders there committed.

Piramides. See *Pyramis*.

Pirate, A robber by Sea: Adject. *Piratical*.

Pirry, A drink made of Peares.

Piſſack. See *Fiſtick-nuts*.

Pitance, Whatſoever food is allowed to ſuch as feed at a common table, beyond their ordinary Commons.

Placable, Gentle, mild, that will ſoon be pacified.

P L

Placability, Gentleness, mildness.

Placard, A licence to maintain unlawful games.

Plagiary, A book-thief, one that fathers other mens works upon himself; also a stealer of mens servants or children.

Plaintife, He that complaineth.

Planetary, Of or belonging to the Planets.

Plane tree, A tree wide spreading, with broad leaves, in times past greatly esteemed in Italy, onely for the shadow thereof, in so much, that they often bedewed it with wine, to make it grow. The Romans were wont to banquet much under these trees.

Planet, A wandering Star moved onely in a sphere by himself; there are seven such Stars, to wit, the Sun, *Venus*, *Mercury*, the Moon, *Saturn*, *Jupiter*, and *Mars*. They are called Planets of a Greek word signifying to wander or go astray, be-

P L

cause these Starres passe through the twelve signs, and are sometimes wide distant, sometimes near to each other.

Platonist, A follower of Plato's sect.

Plaudite, A sign of rejoycing; a clapping of the hands.

Plausible, That which greatly pleaseth or rejoyceth.

Plebeian, One of the common people.

Pleget, A linnen cloath dipped in any water to wash, or lay to a sore place.

Plenary, Full, whole entire.

Plenitude, Fullness.

Plethorick, Fat, grosse, corpulent.

Pleurisie, A disease when the inward skin of the ribs in mans body, is inflamed with too much blood, flowing unnaturally to it. In this disease there is hardness to fetch breath, a cough, a continual ague, and a pricking pain about the ribs.

Plable,

P O

Pliable, and *Pliant*.
Flexible, fit, or easie to
be folded, bowed, or
bent.

Plonkets, A kind of wol-
len cloth.

Plume, A Feather.

Plunder, Forceably and
wrongfully to take away,
spoil, or make havock of
another mans goods. It
is also used substantively,
for goods or things so
gotten; (as of late times
too familiarly.)

Plural, More then one.

Plurality, The being
or having more then
one.

Poeme, Any short mat-
ter, wittingly contrived in
verse.

Poesie, The writing of a
Poet; a Poets work.

Poet, One that writeth
well in verse.

Poetaster, A counterfeite
Poet; a bad Poet.

Poetical, Like a Poet;
belonging to a Poet.

Poetize, To write like a
Poet.

Poetry, The same that
Poetic is.

P O

Poise, Weight, heavi-
nesse.

Pole, The end of the
axletree whereon the hea-
vens do move, that part
or point of the heavens,
which never moveth.

There are two such Poles
of the world; one called
the North pole, visible to
us in the North, far above
the earth: the other call-
ed the south pole, far out
of our sight, being as much
under the earth in the
South, as the North pole
is above it.

Polemical, Of or belong-
ing to war, or fighting.

Polish, To make fair or
bright.

Polite, Bright, trim,
fine.

Political, Politick, or be-
longing to Policy.

Politicks, Books written
touching the government
of a City.

Politician, A States-
man.

Pollute, To defile.

Pollution, A defiling, an
uncleannesse.

Polygamy, The having of
more

more wives than one; often marriage.

Polype, A fish having many feet, and changing colour often: wherefore inconstant persons are sometimes said to be Polypes.

Polypodium, Okefern; a kind of herb like Ferne, growing much about the roots of oaks: The root of this herbe is used in Physick to purge melancholick, grosse, and phlegmatick humours.

Pomatum, A drink made of Apples; also an ointment.

Pomp, A great shew, a solemn train.

Pompous, Stately, very solemn.

Ponderous, Heavy, of great weight.

Pontage, Money paid toward the maintenance and repairing of bridges.

Pontificacy, Popedom.

Pontifical, Stately, honourable, Bishop like.

Popular, In great favour with the common people.

Populous, Full of people.

Pores, Little holes in the skin, out of which sweat droppeth, or vapors breath out of the body.

Porous, Full of pores.

Porphyrie, A kind of red marble.

Port, A haven, or haven town, sometime a stately train or behaviour.

Portable, Which may easily be carried.

Portative, The same as Portable.

Portage, Carriage, transporting; also the custom or poll paid for carriage.

Portend, To foreshew, or signify before hand.

Portent, A monstrous thing which foresheweth some great matter. Adj.

Portentous.

Portcullise, A falling gate to keep out enemies from a City, or keep them in.

Portgreve, A chief officer in certain Port townes.

Portraiture, An image, a picture.

Portsale, A selling at the haven.

Pose, A rheume or humour

P O

mour which falleth into the nose, stopping the nostrils and hindering the voice.

Position, A setting, or placing; sometimes a sentence propounded.

Positive, Expressly set down and decreed.

Possessive, Pertaining to possession.

Possessory, The same as *Possessive*.

Possibility, Power, ability.

Postscript, That which is written in the end after another thing.

Posterior, The later, the hinder part.

Postilion, A speedy post or messenger.

Postulation, A demand, a request.

Posture, The setting or setting of the body in or before any action, as in fencing, or offering to discharge a piece.

Potable, Drinkable, or that may be Drunk.

Potation, A drinking.

Potent, Mighty, strong, able. Subst. *Potency*.

P R

Potentate, A Prince, a great Ruler.

Potion, A Physicall drink.

Poundage, A Subsidy granted to the Kings Majesty, of twelve pence in the pound, for all merchandise, brought hither, or carryed away by every merchant, denizen, or alien.

Pourcontrol, The same that *Polype* is.

Poursuivant, A messenger of the King, sent to apprehend a person accused, or suspected of an offence.

Pourtray, To draw, delineate, paint, counterfeit.

Pourtraiture, Picture.

Practical, Of or belonging to practise.

Pragmatical, Practising, meddling, or busying himself in many matters.

Pravity, Lewdnesse; naughtinesse.

Preamble, A speech, spoken before we enter into a discourse, a flourish, or entrance into a matter.

Prebend, A portion of main-

P R

maintenance; which every member or Canon of a Cathedral Church receiveth in the right of his place. Adject. *Prebendal*.

Prebendary, He which hath a Prebend, or yearly maintenance, out of the lands of a Cathedral Church, and is member of the same Church.

Præcaution, A taking care or heed before hand.

Precede, To go before.

Precedent, Going before. Subst. *Precedency*.

Precept, A commandment.

Precinct, The compasse, or circuit of a place.

Precipice, A steep downfall, a down-right pitch, or fall.

Precipitate, To throw down headlong. It is also the name of a corrosive powder, commonly called, red Mercury, used by Chirurgeians, to eat corrupted flesh.

Præcontract, A former bargain, or contract.

Precurser, A forerunner,

P R

a foregoer. Adject. *Pre-cursory*.

Prædatory, Of or belonging to robbing or spoyling.

Predestinate, To appoint before hand, what shall follow after.

Predestination, An appointment before hand what shall follow.

Predecessour, He that was in place or office before another.

Prædial, Consisting of, growing in, belonging unto, or arising off the ground.

Predicable, That which may be reported or spoken of. In Logick it signifieth certain generall words, or universalities; whereof there are five, to wit, *Genus*, *Species*, *Difference*, *Proprium*, and *Accidens*.

Predicament, A term of Logick: It signifieth a different order in the nature of things, or certain general heads, to which they may be referred; and there are commonly reckoned

reckoned ten such predicaments. The first called Substance, includeth all substances whatsoever, as the four Elements, and all other creatures. The second named Quantity, containeth all quantities, as ten, twenty, a yard, a furlong, a mile. The third called Quality, hath under it all qualities, as wisdom, art, fortitude, diligence, sloth. The fourth named Relation, is properly of such words, as depend mutually one upon another, as a husband and wife, a master and servant, a father and child. The other sixe are, 5. Action or doing. 6. Passion or suffering. 7. Where: 8. When. 9. Situation or placing. 10. The Habit or outward covering of a thing.

Predicate, To tell abroad, to report. In Logick, it signifieth the latter part of a proposition, as in saying, *Paul* is an Apostle: The word Apostle is called predicate, because it is spoken

or affirmed of the subject *Paul*.

Prediction, A foretelling.

Predominant, That ruleth or beareth sway.

Praeeminence, An eminency or excellency before or above others, a being in more honour then another.

Preface, That which is spoken or written before.

Praefect, A chief Magistrate, a Governour.

Prefigure. See *Prefigurate*.

Prefigurative, To foreshew any thing by a figure.

Prefiguration, A foreshewing by a figure.

Prefixe, To fasten before, or to appoint a time beforehand.

Presumpt, Obstinate; stubborn.

Pregnant, Quickwitted, that will soon conceive.

Pregnancy. Quick-wittedness.

Prejudicate, To judge rashly, without due tryall,

Pre-

P R

Prejudication, A judging before hand.

Prejudice, A judgment given before due tryal, or a judgment formerly given of the same matter : sometime it signifieth harm, or hindrance.

Prejudicial, Which judgeth before due time, sometime hurtfull, or evill.

Prelate, A Bishop, a great Clergy man. Adj. *Prelatical*.

Prelation, Preferment.

Premeditate, To think before hand.

Premeditation, A thinking, or musing upon a thing aforehand.

Premise, To send before, to speak before.

Premonish, To warn before.

Premonstrate, To fore-shew, or tell before.

Premunire, A punishment wherein the offender loseth all his goods for ever, and liberty during life.

Preoccupation, Prevention, taking before hand.

Preordain, To ordain before hand,

P R

Preordinate, Ordained before.

Preponderate, To outweigh.

Preposterous, Disorderly, untoward, contrary to due course.

Prepose, To prefer, to set before.

Prepuce, The foreskin of a mans yard, which the Hebrews used to cut off in circumcision.

Preproperous, Over-hasty, rash.

Privilege, Priviledg or authority above other.

Presage, A foretelling, or conjecture made of a thing before hand.

Presbytery, Priesthood, Eldership : as also, the government of the Church by Presbyters and Elders, like as at Geneva, and in the Kirk of Scotland.

Prescience, A knowing before hand.

Prescript, A commandement or appointment by writing.

Prescription, Possession and use of a thing, time out of mind.

P R

Presentation, The Patrons nomination and commendation of a Clerk to the Bishop, to be put in possession of a benefice.

Preservative, Which preserveth or defendeth from sicknesse.

President, A chief Judge or Ruler.

Presidiary, That is ordained for ayd to other.

Presuppose, To admit, put the case that; imagine or conjecture before hand.

Pressure, An oppression.

Prestigions, Deceitful; blinding the sight.

Pretermiſſion, A letting paſſe, a leaving out.

Pretermiſſe, To overpaſſe.

Preternatural, Besides nature.

Pretext, A colourable excuse, or pretence.

Pretor, A chief Judge, a great officer. Adj. *Pretorian*.

Prevallent, Prevailing, also a more worth.

Prevalency, An increa-

P R

ſing, or prevailing.

Prevarication, Deceit; falſe dealing: when he that ſeemeth to help a mans cauſe, doth craftily ſeek to hinder it.

Previous, That goeth before, or leadeth the way.

Pricker, A Huntſman on horſeback.

Pricket, A Fallow Deer two years old.

Pricking, The print of a Hares foot on the ground.

Prig, To filch, to ſteal.

Prime, The morning; ſometime the ſpring, ſometime the chief.

Primacy, Chief authority, or jurisdiction.

Primate, An Archbiſhop.

Primitive, The firſt, the moſt ancient.

Primogeniture, Eldership, or being the eldeſt, or firſt born.

Principality, The eſtate, or ſeat of a Sovereign Prince.

Prior, The head of a Priory, or Hoſpital.

Prioreſſe, The head of a Nunnery, or Hoſpital.

Priority,

P R

Priority, The more excellent state or dignity.

Pristine, Old, ancient.

Privacy, Private or intimate familiarity.

Privation, A depriving, or taking away.

Privative, That depriveth, or bereaveth.

Probable, Which may be proved, likely.

Probation. A proof, a tryal.

Probatum, Proved, tryed.

Probe, A Surgions instrument, wherewith to search a wound, for finding out the depth and danger of it.

Probity, Honesty, goodnesse.

Probleme, A dark sentence, with a question joyned unto it.

Procession. A walking, as in perambulation, and the like. Whence Rogation week, (the accustomed time of perambulations) is otherwise called Procession-week, and Gang-week.

Proclamation, A proclai-

P R

ming, or crying our.

Proclive, Inclining, or bent to a thing.

Proclivity, An inclination, a bending to.

Proconsul, A Deputy unto a Consul, or one endued with a Consuls authority.

Procrastination, A delaying, a prolonging.

Procreate, To breed, to bring forth.

Procreation, A breeding, a bringing forth.

Proctor. See *Procurator*.

Procurator, A steward, he that taketh charge to oversee anothers businessse.

Prodigality, Riot, wasteful expence.

Prodigie, A rare thing seldome seen, which signifieth that some strange matter shall after follow.

Prodigious, Strange, wonderful.

Prodition, A betraying.

Produce, To bring forth, to draw at length.

Production, A bringing forth.

Profane,

P R

P R

Profane, To put holy things to a common use.

contriving of any thing.
Prolix. Long, or large : tedious.

Profanation, A putting of holy things to common uses.

Prolixity, Length, or largeness, tediousness.

Proficient, One that hath well profited.

Prolocutor, The first speaker.

Profligate, To overthrow, to drive away.

Prologue, A preface, a forespeech.

Profundity, The depth of a thing. Adject. *Profound*.

Prominent, Standing, or jutting out, or over.

Profuse, Wastful, lavish in spending.

Promiscuous, Confused, mingled one with another.

Progeny, A generation, an off-spring, a stock; or kindred.

Promissory, Pertaining to a promise.

Progenitor, An Ancestor, a forefather.

Promontory, A hill lying out, like an elbow into the Sea.

Prognosticate, To know or conjecture before hand.

Promote, To advance ; to lift up.

Progresse, A going forward. Adject. *Progressive*.

Promoter, He which accuseth another, for the breach of some law, and hath thereby part of the penalty for his pain.

Progression, A going forward.

Proeme, A beginning of a matter; a preface before a book.

Prompt, Ready, or quick; sometime to tell one privily, to teach what he should say.

Prohibit, To forbid.
Prohibition, A forbidding. Adj. *Prohibitive*, and *Prohibitory*.

Promptitude, Readiness.

Project, A plot, or the

Promulgate, To publish, to speak abroad.

Promul-

P R

Promulgation, A publishing of a Law or Decree.

Prolongation, A drawing out in length; a delay.

Pronuntiatio, An utterance of speech, a speaking out.

Prone, Stooping downward; also bending or inclined to a thing.

Propagate, To spread abroad, inlarge, or multiply.

Propagation, An increasing, or breeding.

Propense, Ready, apt, or given to a thing. Subst. *Propensity*.

Property, That right which a man hath in any thing, as sole owner of it.

Prophetical, Of or belonging to a Prophet.

Propinquity, Nearness, sometime kindred.

Propitiation, An obtaining of pardon, or a sacrifice to appease Gods displeasure.

Propitiatory, A table set on the Ark of the Old

P R

Testament; on either side whereof was a Cherubin of gold, with the wings spread over the *Propitiatory*, and their faces looking one toward another.

Propitious, Gentle, favourable, merciful.

Proportion, The conveniency of one thing with another.

Propose, To set forth, to offer, to appoint.

Proposition, A short sentence, containing the summe of what we will speak.

Proprietary, He that hath the fruits of a Benefice, to him and his heires or successours.

Propriety, A property, quality, or nature.

Propulse, To beat off, to put away by force.

Prerogue, To prolong; to delay, to continue.

Prorogation, A prolonging.

Proscription, Banishment, or open sale made of goods being for-

Prose,

P R

Prose, Any style which is not verse, or meeter.

Prosecute, To follow; to pursue. Subst. *Prosecution*.

Proselyte, A stranger converted to our religion.

Profodie, True pronouncing of words.

Prosopopeia, A figure in Rhetorick, by which the dead, absent, or senseless, are supposed and made to speak.

Prospect, A large sight, or a place where one may see far.

Prostitute, To set to open sale; to offer to every man for money.

Prostrate, To fall down at ones feet.

Protection, Defence.

Protest, To affirm earnestly.

Protestation, A declaration of ones mind.

Proteus, One that was wont to appear in divers shapes, as the Poets describe him. Hence, a *Proteus*, taken for an ordinary turn-coat, one that shape-

eth his actions and opinions to the times.

Protervity, Frowardness, waywardness, sawciness.

Protomartyr, The first Martyr.

Protonotary, A chief Notary, Scribe, or Secretary.

Prototypom, The first copy, or pattern of a thing.

Protract, To draw in length, to prolong.

Proverb, A common saying.

Providence, Fore sight.

Provident, Heedful, wary.

Proviso, A provision or condition made in any writing.

Provocative, Apt to provoke.

Provost, One in authority above others.

Proule, To go about in the night; to pilfer or steal small things.

Prowe, The forepart of a ship.

Prowesse, Strength, manhood, courage.

Proximity, Nearness.

Proxie, A Proctors warrant,

P U

warrant, or commission from his Client, to manage his cause in his behalf.

Prudent, Discreet wise,

Prunellas, A fruit like small Fig, restorative, and good for to comfort the heart.

Psalmist, A maker, writer, or singer of Psalmes.

Psalmody, A singing of Psalmes.

Psaltery, A sweet instrument like a Harp.

Pseudo, Note; that words which begin with Pseudo, signifie counterfeit, or false, as Pseudomartyr, a false Martyr, or witnesse: Pseudoprophet, a false prophet.

Ptisane, A Physicall drink of Barley, and cold herbes sod together.

Publican, He that buyeth the renewes or common profits of the City at a certain Rent. This was an odious name among the Jews, because they were commonly men of ill conscience, which exercised that office.

P U

Publick, Common, open, abroad.

Pucelage, Virginity, maidenhead.

Puffe, To blow, or fetch breath apace. Also a sudden blast, or nimble waft of wind.

Puissance, Power, powerfulness, force, might, strength.

Pulcritude, Beauty, fairness.

Pulpe, The fleshy part of any thing.

Pulse, A bearing Artery; also pease, beans, lupines, and such other Grain are so called.

Pulverisated, Beaten to powder.

Punctilio, A little nice point; the smallest or slightest matter that may be.

Punctual, Not missing a haire breadth: which is short, and direct to the purpose.

Pulcyn, Poultry.

Pullulate, To bud, or sprout out.

Pupill, A ward, a young Schotter, one under age.

Purga-

Purgative, Which hath of Jerusalem.
vertue to purge.

Purgatory, A place of joyning to a forrest, where purging. An imaginary it is lawful for the owner place which Papists suppose to be, in the middle he can dispend forty shil- betwixt heaven and hell; lings by the year of free- wherein men may seem land.

to have a taste of both; of *Purpose*, A purpose, or hell, in respect of their meaning.

grievous torments; of *Purulent*, Filthy, irksome, heaven, in respect of their matter.

hopes of their felicity at *Purvey*, To provide, the last, which makes whence *Purveyor*, for a them suffer quietly the provider; and *Purveyance*, pains inflicted on them: for provision.

they say also that such as *Pusillanimity*, Littlenesse of courage, faint-hearted- of and redeemed from nesse.

those pains by the works *Pusillanimous*, He that is of a low and weak spi- and prayers of the li- rit; childish and fear- ving.

Purifie, To clear, cleanse, full.
purge.

Purification, A clean- *Pustule*, A wheal, or bladder risen in the bo- dy.

properly, the anniversary *Putrid*, Rotten, cor- rupt.

Mary her solemn purifi- *Putrification*, A rotten- nesse or corruption.

cation, (according to the *Putrifie*, To be rotten or corrupted.

Law, Luke 11. 22. &c.) and *Puzzled*, To be at a born, our blessed Saviour, losse; to be non-plust: to be to the Lord, in the temple

P Y

beat a stand ; not knowing what to do , having nothing at all to say.

Pygmies , Little people in India, not above a foot and a half long; their women bring forth children at five years, and at eight are accounted old. They have continual war with Cranes , who do often put them to the worst.

Pyramides , See *Pyramis*.

Pyramis, A great building of stone, or other matter, broad beneath, but upward small and sharp, like a steeple. Hereof many in Egypt, which are of late very accurately described by Mr. *Greaves*, in a set discourse or treatise published concerning the same.

Pyromancy. See *Divination*.

Python , A spirit which possesseth one ; or a

Q U

man possessed with a spirit.

Pythonesse, A witch, or woman possessed with a spirit , and thereby foretelling things to come.

Q

Quack-salver, A pedling Surgeon, a Mountebank.

Quadrangle , A figure made with four corners. Adjective , *Quadrangular*.

Quadrant, Four square, or the fourth part of a thing.

Quadriennial , That lasteth four yeares ; that is done from four years to four years, or every fourth year.

Qualifie, To appease, pacifie ; also to make or render apt or fit.

Qualme,

Qualme, Distemper, especially in the stomach; whence to have a qualme come over the stomach, is to be suddenly surprized with some distemper there, whereby one is ready to be overcome.

Quadrupartite, Divided into four parts.

Quadruplication, A fourfold doubling.

Quaint, Fine and strange.

Quarentine, A terme in the Common Law, when a woman after the death of her husband remaineth fourty dayes in the chiefe Mannor place, within which time her dowery shall be assigned.

Quartan, The fourth or returning every fourth day.

Quarter, The termes or conditions (of mercy) allowed to those enemies that are taken and

vanquished in war; and which is usually granted to an enemy by the Conquerours.

Quarry, A place or pit where stones are digged. Among hunters it signifieth a reward given to Hounds after they have hunted, or the Venison which is taken by hunting.

Quaviver, A Sea Dragon.

Quaternion, Four, or any thing divided by the number of four.

Queach, A thick bushy plot.

Querimonious, Full of complaining.

Querpo, Without cloke or coat.

Querulous, Complaining.

Quest, A search or inquiry.

Questionable, Liable to question.

Quiddity, A short dark speech, an intricate question.

R A

Quiddanet, A sweet mixture thicker then a sirup, and not so thick nor stiffe as marmalade.

Quid pro quo, A term amongst all Apothecaries, when instead of one thing they use another of the same nature:

Quinquennial, That lasteth five years, that is done from five years to five yeares, or every fifth year.

Quintessence, The first substance. That which remaineth in any thing after the corruptible Elements are taken from it.

Quippe, A quick check, a pretty taunt.

Quotidian, Daily.

R

R *Abbate*, A Master, a Lord, a great Doctor, a Teacher.

Racha, An Hebrew word of reproach, never spoken but in extreame anger.

Radiant, Bright shining, glistering with beams,

Radiation, A glistering, a casting of beams.

Radical, Of or belonging to the root, natural.

Radical moisture. The naturall moisture spread like a dew in all parts of the body; wherewith such parts are nourished; which moisture being once wasted can never be restored.

Raindeer, A beast like a Hart, but having his head fuller of Antlers.

Rally, To gather scattered, or routed forces together, or to get them into a body again.

Rampant, A terme of Herauldry, when a beast is painted ramping upright with the forefeet.

Rank. See File.

Rancour, Hatred, malice.

Rampier, or Rampart. A trench or bulwark.

Rape, A violent ravishing of a woman against her will. There is also a root like a Turnep so called. Sometime it signifieth a division made in some shires;

R A

shires; as the county of
Suffex is divided into six
Rapes, to wit, the Rape of
Chichester, of Arundel, of
Bramber, of Lewis, of
Pevenſie, and of Haſt-
ings.

Rapacity, A ravening, a
violent catching.

Rapid, Sudden, ſwift,
violent.

Rapidity, A ſnatching,
a catching.

Rapine, Robbery, catch-
ing, extortion.

Rapsody, A joyning of
divers verſes together;
also an improper collecti-
on, a confuſed heaping up
many ſentences.

Rariſaction, A making of
that thin, which is thick or
cloſe joyned together.

Rariſie, To make thin,
to pull a thing abroad.

Rarity, Fewneſſe, thin-
neſſe.

Raſure, A ſhaving away;
also the raſing out of writ-
ten things.

Ratiocination, Reasoning,
debaring, or diſputing of
matters.

Rational, Reasonable.

R E

It ſignifieth also an orna-
ment, which the high
Priest of the Jewes wore
on his breaſt, when he ex-
ecuted his function, being
four ſquare of the length
of a ſpan, made curiouſly
of gold and twiſted ſilk
of divers colours, wherein
were ſet twelve precious
ſtones in four ranks of
gold, and in every ſtone
graven one of the names
of the twelve ſonnes of
Jacob.

Raucity, Hoarſeneſſe.

Readjourn, To cite, or
ſummon again, or to a
new day.

Rebaptize, To baptize
again. Subſt. *Rebaptizati-
on*.

Rebur, A name-device;
or an expreſſion of a con-
ceit, name, or other device
by picture.

Reaſt, Which is in very
deed. Subſt. *Reality*.

Reason, The chief, or ma-
ſter-beam in timber build-
ings.

Reaſſume, To take a-
gain.

Retant, To deny an opi-
nion

R E

nion formerly by himself maintained.

Recapitulate, To rehearse briefly that which was spoken before.

Recapitulation, A brief rehearfall of that which hath been formerly spoken at large.

Receptacle, A place of receit, or any vessel to receive a thing in.

Recesse, A by-place, a going back or aside.

Recidivation, A backsliding, or falling back again.

Reciprocal, That which returneth back, or hath respect to something going before.

Reclaim, To win, to make gentle,

Reclamation, A contradiction, gainsaying, or crying out against.

Recluse, Shut up.

Recognisance, An acknowledgment. A band wherein a man before a lawfull Judge, acknowledgeth himself to owe a certain sum of money to the King, if he fail in per-

R E

formance of a condition thereto joyned.

Recoil, To flye back.

Recolleſt, To gather again, to call his wits together.

Reconvencion, A Civill Law term, signifying a contrary action brought by the defendant against the party agent.

Record, An authentical or uncontrollable testimony in writing.

Rectifie, To direct, to make streight.

Reſtor, A Ruler, a Governour.

Reſtory, A Parsonage.

Reereant, He that denyeth his own challenge, he that goeth from what he hath said, or eateth his word.

Recreation, A refreshing, restoring; an exercise for pleasure.

Recrimination, The laying of a fault to his charge, that blameth others.

Recruit, A military term, signifying to supply or fill up a defective company of souldiers.

Recurve,

R E

Recurre, To run back;
Recursion, A running back.

Recusant, He that refuseth to do any thing.

Redargution, A reproving, or controlling; a sharp check.

* *Rede*, Counsel or advice.

Redintegrate, To renew, or make whole again.

Redolent, Sweete in smell.

Redoubted, Greatly revered, most noble.

Redound, To abound, or overflow.

Redobbour, He that wittingly buyeth stolen cloth, and turneth it into some other fashion.

Reduce, To bring back, to restore.

Reduction, A bringing back.

Redundant, Overflowing, superfluously abounding.

Reedifie, To build again, to repair.

Reenter, To enter again.

Reentry, An entrance again,

R E

Reeve, An old name of an officer in Lordships, much like to those that we call Bayliffes now.

Refectio, A refreshing.

Refectory, A place to refresh ones self, or to take ones dyet in.

Refell, To disprove, to prove false.

Reflect, To turn or cast back again.

Reflection, A rebounding back; or turning back again.

Reflux, The flowing back of the Sea, or of a river.

Refocillation, Reviving, comforting again.

Reform, To amend, to correct.

Refractory, Stubborn; which will not bend.

Refrigerate, To cool.

Refuge, A place of succour.

Resulgent, Shining bright.

Refund, To yield, and pay home again; to requite, and render.

Refute, To disprove, to confound

R E

confound by sense and reason.

Refutation, A disproving, a confuting.

Regal, Kingly; belonging to a King.

Regality, The estate or authority of a King.

Regardant, A term in Heraldry, when a beast is painted, looking backwards at one.

Regenerate, To bear again in birth, to renew.

Regeneration, A new birth.

Regent, A Prince, Ruler or Governour.

Regicide, King-killing, and he that murdureth a King.

Regiment, A government, or the place where one hath authority.

Register, Writings of record kept for memory. Also he that keepeth such writings in a spirituall Court.

Registry, A Registers office, and the place where writings and records are kept.

Regatour, He that in a

R E

fair or market, buyeth any dead victuall whatsoever, and selleth the same again in any fair or market kept there, or within four miles thereof.

Regresse, A going back again.

Regression, The same.

Regret, Grief, sorrow, repentance.

Regular, Under rule, or living according to a set rule.

Regulate, To rule, order, govern, guide, square, direct.

Reject, To cast off, to despise.

Rejourn. See *Read-journ*.

Rejoynder, A second answer made by the defendant, after his first answer hath been replied unto.

Reinforce, To strengthen again, or anew, to restore to former force or vigour.

Reiterate, To do again, to do a thing often.

Relapse, A back slide-

Relate,

R E

Relate, To tell, to declare.

Relation, A rehearſal or telling of a matter.

Relaxation, A releaſing, a reſreſhing or ſetting at liberty.

Relay, A terme of hunting, when they ſet hounds in readineſſe, where they think a Deer will paſſe, and caſt them off after the other hounds are paſt by.

Releaſe, A payment which ſome Heires make (after the death of their Anceſſour,) to the Lord of whom their lands are holden.

Relegation, An exilement, or ſending away into baniſhment.

Relent, To wax ſoft, to yeeld.

Relevant, Relieving.

Relinquiſh, To leave off, to forſake.

Reliques, Things left or remaining. Moſt commonly it is taken for the bodies, or ſome part of the bodies, or ſomewhat which haſh touch't the bodies of

R E

Saints now in heaven.

Reluctant, Striving againſt. Subſt. *Reluctancy*.

Remainder. A poſſibility in any, to enjoy lands, re-
nements, or rents, after anothers eſtate is ended.

Remaund, To ſend for back again.

Remembrancer, One that putteth another in mind of any thing.

Remiſſe, Slack, negligent or careleſſe.

Remit, To ſend back ; ſometime to releaſe or forgive.

Remonſtrance, An admonition, or narration, ſhewing, or giving, reaſons why ſuch or ſuch a thing is or ought to be done.

Remora, A little Fiſh which cleaving to the bottome of a ſhip, doth very ſtrangely ſtay the ſhip that ſhe cannot move. Hence *remora* taken generally, for any ſtop, or hinderance.

Remorſe, Doubtfulneſſe in conſcience, to do a thing;

R E

thing : a staggering in mind ; sometime pitifulnesse or repentance of a bad thing done.

Semote, Far distant.

Remunerate, To reward.

Remuneration, A reward, a requital.

Rendezvous, The place appointed for the assembly for meeting of souldiers.

Renovate, To renew.

Renovation, A renewing

Reparation, Amendment.

Repast, Food.

Repeal, To call back again, to disallow.

Repell, To thrust back.

Repercussive, That which striketh back again, or reboundeth back.

Repertory, A list, roll, index, inventory, register.

Repetition, A new rehearsal.

Repletion. Filling up again, replenishing.

Replevine, A Warrant sent from the Sheriffe or his Bayliffe ; that a man shall have his cattell or a

R E

distresse taken from him, restored to him again ; upon surety found to answer the party grieved, in the Law.

Replication, The answer made to the defendant, after the defendant hath answered.

Repose, To lay upon ; sometime to take rest.

Repository, A storehouse, a place to lay up things in.

Reposse, To possesse again. Subst. *Repossession*.

Reprehend, To reprove.

Reprehension, A reproving.

Representation, Resemblance, likenesse.

Representative, That representeth.

Represse, To stay back, to keep down by force.

Reprises, All payments and charges that issue yearly out of a Manor.

Reprive, To respite a prisoners execution for a time.

Reprobate, One past grace;

R E

R E

a wicked person ; a cast of some thing apart.
away.

Republick, A Common-wealth. *Resent*, To taste fully, feel thoroughly, have a sensible apprehension of.

Repudiate, To refuse ; properly to put away ones Wife. *Resentment*, Sensible apprehension ; remorse.

Repudiation, Divorce ; a turning away ones Wife. *Rescind*, To cancel, revoke, break, or make void.

Repugne, To resist. *Rescript*, A writing back, an answer given in writing.

Repugnancy, Disagreement, contrariety. *Reside*, To alight, sink down, or abide in a place.

Repugnant, Contrary or resisting. *Resident*, Abiding in a place.

Repullulate, To spring or bud out again. *Resign*, To give or yield up.

Repute, To esteem, to account. *Resignation*, A yielding up of a thing to another.

Reputation, Estimation or account. *Resolve*, To open, to weaken, to make loose ; sometime to expound and declare.

Requiem, Rest ; ceasing from labour ; also a hymne so called. *Resolute*, Determinately bent to do any thing.

Rereward, The hindmost part of a battel. *Respective*, Aweful, which beareth great respect to one ;

Rescouse, A forcible delivery or setting at liberty of one that hath been arrested. *Respiration*, A fetching of breath.

Reserved, To keeep by it self, to keep for some purpose ; also close, searer, wary. *Resplendent*, Bright, clear, shining. Subst. *Resplendency*.

Reservation, A keeping

Respondent

R E

Respondent, He that answereth.

Response, An answer.

Restauration, A repairing, a making again.

Resty. Dull, heavy.

Restitution, A restoring back.

Restriction. A restraining, or holding back.

Result, To rebound, to leap back.

Resume, To take again.

Resurrection, A rising again.

Resuscitation. A stirring up again.

Retail, To sell in small parcels; that which was formerly bought.

Retaliate, To requite like for like.

Retaliation, Requital; return of the like.

Retard, To hinder, let, stop, or stay.

Retchlesse, Carelesse, negligent. Subst. *Retchlesnesse*.

Retention, A keeping.

Retentive, Having power to bind, retain, or keep in or back.

R E

Retinue, A train of servants, or followers.

Return, To return backward.

Retort, To throw, or shoot back again.

Retract, To call back again, to revoke.

Retraction, A calling back, a recanting, a denying of a thing before affirmed.

Retreat, A calling back of Souldiers from fight: a returning or going back.

Retribution, A reward, a recompence.

Retrive. A seeking again.

Retrograde. That which goeth backward. A planet is said to be retrograde, when he goeth backward contrary to the course of the signs, as from *Taurus* to *Aries*, &c.

Retrogradation. A going backward.

Revels. Players and dancings, with other pleasant devises, used sometimes in the Kings Court, and elsewhere in great houses.

Revenue,

R E

Revenue, Yearly rent received for lands or tenements.

Reverberation. A beating back again.

Reverse, To disannull, repeal, or make void, and in Cyns, and in such like things, the back-side, or part, thereof.

Reversed, A term in Heraldry when a mans arms is given him, turned the lower part upward.

Reversion, A returning or coming back; also a remainder.

Revert, To return.

Review, The same that **Revise**.

Revise, To peruse, to look over again.

Revive, To recover life, to live again.

Reunite, To joyn together again.

Revocable. Which may be called back again.

Revocation. A calling back again.

Revoke. To call back.

Revolt. To forsake ones captain or company, and go to another.

R I

Revolve. To toss up and down in ones minde : to muse or think much of a matter.

Revolution. A turning or winding about, especially in the course of time.

Revulsion. A sudden turning back, or snatch of a thing a contrary way.

Rhetorick. The art of eloquent speaking. Adj. Rhetoricall.

Rheubarb. See Rubard.

Ribauldry. Roguery, rust-nisme, whoring, bawdy and obscene talke.

Ridiculous. Worthy to be laughed at : foolish, without wit.

Rigid. Stiffe, hard, stubborn.

Rigor. Hardness, stiffness, extream dealing.

Rigorous. Hard, cruell, unmercifull.

Rime. A mist or foggie dew.

Ring-walk, A round walk made by Hunters.

Rinocere, A grett beast, having a horn in his nose, bending upward, which he whetted often against rocks.

rocks, to fight therewith against the Elephans.

Riot, In the law it signifieth when three or more persons, being assembled to commit forcibly an unlawful act, do accordingly execute the same.

Rite, A ceremony, a custome.

Ritual, A book of rites and ceremonies.

Rivall, One that sueth for the same thing with another.

Robustious, Strong.

Rogation-week. The week next but one before Whitson-week, so termed, because of the especial devotion of prayer and fasting then enjoined by the Church to all men for a preparative to their full remembrance of Christs ascension, and the descending of the Holy Ghost in the forme of cloven tongues shortly after.

Romance, Fabulous books, as *Amadis de Gaule*, and the like; so called, because written in that

tongue, which was corrupted out of the Latine, or Roman; which we now call *French*.

Roode, In land it signifieth a quarter of an acre. It is sometime taken for the picture of our Saviour upon the Crosse. Hence, Holy Crosse-day, otherwise called Holy Rood-day. Hence also the loft or place in a Church where the Crucifix stood, called the Rood-loft.

Rosary, Our Ladies Psalter, a Breviary, or short Prayer-book:

Rotundity, Roundnesse.

Rougecroffe, The name of an office of one of the Pursuivants at armes.

Rougedragon, The same as *Rougecroffe*.

Round-head, A nickname of late invented, and cast upon such as have taken part with the two Houses of Parliament against the King.

Roundelay, A shepherds song.

* *Roune*, To tell in the ear,

ear, to whisper, or speak softly.

Rout, A disorderly assembly of three or more persons moving forward to commit by force an unlawful act. It signifieth also a herd or great company of wolves together.

Royalist, One that stands for the King.

Royalties, Rights of the King.

Rubarb, A costly root much used in Physick to purge choler, and is brought hither out of Barbary. Being toasted and dried, it is then good against the bloody fluxe, and all manner of lasks; if it be so drunk with some binding liquor, as the juyce of Plantain, red Wine, and such like.

Rubrick, An order or rule written.

Rubricated, Marked with red; or written in red letters.

Rudiments, The first grounds or principles of an art or any knowledge.

Ruine, Utter overthrow,

destruction.

Ruminate, To chew over again as beasts do, that chew the cud: wherefore it is often taken for to study and think much of a matter.

Running of the reines, A disease when by reason of weaknesse, seed passeth often from one against his will.

Ruption, A breaking.

Rupture, A breaking.

Rural, Of or belonging to the countrey.

Rustical, Countrey-like, homely, rude.

Rusticity, Rudenesse; clownish behaviour.

S

Sabaoth, Hosts or armies of men.

Sable, In armory it signifieth black. It is also a rich Fur of a beast so called, which beast is made like a polecat, of colour between black, & brown, and breedeth in *Russia*, but most in *Tartaria*.

Sabbath, A day of rest.

S

Sacer-

Sacerdotal, Priestly.

Society, Fulnesse.

Sacrament, A mystical ceremony instituted by our Saviour. Adj. *Sacramental*.

Sacred, Holy.

Sacrilege, The robbing of a Church; the stealing of holy things, or abusing of Sacraments or holy mysteries.

Sacrilegious, Very wicked and abominable.

Saducee, An Heretical sect among the Jewes, which denyed the resurrection: they called themselves Sadducees, of the Hebrew word *Tselek*: Which signifieth Justice, because they took themselves to live more uprightly, and juster then other men.

Safeconduct, A security and protection given by a Prince or any other person in authority, for a mans safe coming or going to or from a place.

Sagacity, Quicknesse of understanding; witnesse. Adject. *Sagacious*.

Sage, Grave, wise, discreet.

Sagapenum, The sap or Gum of a plant growing in Media, of a yellowish colour without, and white within. It is hot and dry, of a strong smell like garlick, and is used in Physick against divers cold diseases.

Sagination, Fattig, pampering, cramming.

Saint Antonies fire, A disease rising of hot cholerick blood, which beginning first with a blister, groweth after to a sore, or scab like a tetter.

Salacity, The lustfull instinct to leachery.

Salamander, A little beast like a lizard, with four feet and a short tail, having divers spots in the body thereof. It is of a biting venomous nature, and (as some affirm) will abide in the fire without harm, and at last put to clear out.

Sages, Wages, or hyre.

Salgemma, A clear kind of

of salt like Chryſtal, uſed ſometime in Phyſick, and is found plentifully in *Hungaria*.

Salient, A term in Heraldry, when a beaſt ſeemeth rampant, but liſteth not the fore pawes ſo high, as the rampant doth.

Salubrity, Healthfulneſſe.

ſalutiferous, That bringeth health, whoſome.

Sally, To go, iſſue forth, or break out upon.

Sanctifie, To make holy.

Sanctification, A making holy.

Sanctimony, Holineſſe.

Sanctity, The ſame.

Sanction, An ordinance, law, decree, principally that with a penalty againſt the violaters of it.

Sanctuary, A place whither offenders, or indebted perſons may flye for ſuccour, from being puniſhed or arreſted.

Sanctum Sanctorum, The holieſt place of the Jewes

temple, where the Ark was kept, and whither none entred but the high Prieſt every year.

Sandal, An ancient kind of ſhooe.

Sanders, A precious wood brought out of India, whereof there are three kinds, to wit, red, yellow, and white Sanders. They are all of a cooling nature, eſpecially the red, which is often uſed in Phyſick, againſt hot diſeaſes.

Sanglier, A wild Boar five years old.

Sanguinary, Bloody, cruel, bloud-thirſty.

Sanguine, In Heraldry it ſignifieth a murrey colour; but commonly it ſignifieth a complexion moſt inclining toward blood.

Sanguinolent, Bloody.

Sanity, Health.

Saphire, A precious ſtone brought out of Eaſt India; of a clear ſky colour, and the beſt ſort of them hath as it were clouds therein.

inclining to a certain redneſſe. This ſtone is

said to be of a cold nature.

Sapience, Wisdome, knowledge.

Sarcaparillia, A plant of India, the root whereof is often used in dyet drinks, against the French and other diseases.

Sarcasme, A bitter jest.

Sarcocolla, A Gum brought out of Persia, which is red, and bitter in taste. It is of a healing nature, and therefore often used to close up wounds, and fill corrupted ulcers with new flesh. For which cause it is named in Greek *Sarcocolla*, which signifieth a glewer or healer up of the flesh.

Sassafras, A tree of great vertue, which groweth in the Florida of the West Indies; the rinde hereof hath a sweet smell like Cinnamon. It comforteth the liver, and stomach, and openeth obstructions of the inward parts, being hot and dry in the second degree. The best of the

Tree is the root, next the boughes, then the body, but the principal goodnesse of all resteth in the rindes.

Satan, An enemy.

Satiate, To fill.

Satiety, Fulnesse.

Satisfactory, Which giveth satisfaction.

Saturity, Fulnesse.

Saturnian, Old, long ago; as those are called *Saturnian times*, which the Poets call the first or golden age.

Saturnine, Of the nature of Saturn, i. e. stern, sad, melancholick.

Satyr, A strange monster in India, having the body of a man all hairy, with legs and feet like a Goat; which monsters the ancient Poets were wont to call gods of the woods. It signifieth also a sharp biting kind of verse, wherein mens vices were laid open.

Satyrical, Sharp or biting, as Satyrs were commonly written.

Savine, A little low tree, bearing

s c *parly* s c

bearing leaves almost like one occasion to be offend
Tamarisk, and of a hot ded.

scowring nature.

Saults, Jumps, leaps.

Saunce, Without.

Same, An old saying.

Saxifrage, An herb bearing seed like Parsley seed,

but more hot and biting,

which seed or the root

being boyled in wine and

drunken, breaketh the

stone of the kidneyes and

bladder.

Scale, To ascend walls by or with a ladder.

Scaleable, That may be scaled with a ladder.

Scalp, The hair skin of the head.

Scammony, The juyce of the root of an herbe, brought hither dry out of Asia, and Mysia. It is a violent purger of choler, and dangerous to take inward, unlesse it be well prepared. See *Diagridium*.

Scandal, An offence, or that which causeth one to fall, stumble, or take offence.

Scandalize, To offend by evil example, or give

Scarifie, To scrape, cut, launce, or open a sore.

Scarification, A scraping, or cutting.

* *Scath*, Damage, harm, hurt.

Scedule, A little roll, or written bill.

Scene, A play, a Comedy, a Tragedy, or the division of a play into certain parts. In old time it signified a place covered with boughes, or the room

where the players made them ready.

Sceptick, One that is ever seeking, and never finds, like our new upstart sect of Seekers.

Scheme, A figure in speaking.

Shisme, Division or strife in matters of religion.

Schismatical, Divided in fellowship from the other part, erroneous.

Schismatick, One divided from the unity of the Church.

Scholiast, A brief expofitor on the Text.

said to be of a cold nature.

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Schismatical, Divided in fellowship from the other part, erroneous.

Schismatick, One divided from the unity of the Church.

Scholias, A brief expofitor on the Text.

Scholastical, Learned, belonging to Schollers.

Sciatica, A gout in the hip, caused by grosse and flegmatick humours, gathered in the hollownesse of the jdynt thereof.

Science, Knowledge.

Sciomancy, Divination by shadowes.

Scolopendra, A fish that feeling himself taken with a hook, casteth out his bowells, untill he hath unloosed the hook, and then swalloweth them up again.

Scope, The end or mark that one aymeth at.

Scorbutical, Of or belonging to the disease called the *Scurvie*.

Scorpion, A venomous worm with seven feet, bearing his sting in his tail; with which he striketh mischievously. They are of divers colours, and the female is the greater, having withall a sharper sting then the male. They may be killed with fasting spittle of a sound man. There are also great Scor-

pions with wings, which are carried in some hot countries with the winde from one place to another.

Scot, A tribute, tax, or impost, whereof whosoever is excused, is said to be or go *Scot-free*; also, a share, or contribution, as when divers meet at a common dinner: from whence, as some conceive, the word *Scot-free*, first came.

Scout, One sent out to espy and bring tydings of the enemies purpose, or of any danger likely to happen.

Scribe, A writer, a Clerk, a publick notary.

Scruple, Doubt, difficulty: In Physick it signifieth a small weight of twenty, wheat corns; the third part of a dram.

Scrupulosity, Doubtfulness, difficulty.

Scrupulous, Doubtfull, fearful, one that casteth many doubts.

Scrutiny, Search, enquiry.

Scull, A great company of

S E

of fish swimming together.

Scripture, A carving, a graving.

Scurril, Scoffing, beastly, dishonest filthy.

Scurrility, Saucy scoffing, ribauldry.

Scurrilous, The same that *Scurril* is.

Scut, The tail of a Hare or Cony.

Sea-Calf, Great fishes that bellow like Oxen, and have their bodies covered with hair. They breed like beasts on the land, and sleep there often in the night.

Sealamprey, A fish called by some *Remora*, which stayeth a ship under a sayl.

Sebestens, Little plums brought out of Italy, of a blewish colour and sweet in taste. They are cold and moist in operation, and are often used by Physicians in hot agues, and inward inflammations of the body.

Secession, A going aside, a separating ones self from another.

S E

Seclude, To shut apart, to shut our.

Seclusion, A shutting apart. Adject. *Seclusive*.

Seet, A particular opinion of some few.

Sectary, One that followeth private opinions in religion.

Section, A division or cutting off.

Secular, Worldly, or belonging to the world.

Secundine, The after birth, the skin, wherein a childe is wrapped in his mothers womb.

Secure, Carelesse, voyd of fear.

Security, Assurance from fear or danger.

Sedentary, Much or ever sitting.

Sediment, The dregs of any liquor which sinketh to the bottome.

Seduce, To deceive, to mislead.

Sedulity, Diligence, carefulnesse. Adject. *Sedulous*.

See. A Seat; whence the Bishops seat, and by translation, the Bishoprick.

S E

rick called his *See*.

Segregate, To divide, to sever.

Seigniory, Dominion; Lordship, Sovereignty.

Sijant, A term in Heraldry, when a beast is painted sitting upright.

Select, To choose, to pick out.

Selfishnesse, Self-love, regard chiefly to a mans own self.

Semblable, Like.

Semblance, A shew, a colour.

Semblant, Like.

Semicircle, Half a circle.

Seminal, Of or belonging to seed.

Seminary, A seede plot.

Semitary, A crooked sword; a faulcheon.

Sempiternal, Everlasting.

Semy, In composition, the half.

Sena, A little plant growing in Italy and other hot countreyes, but the best is brought from Alexandria. It is hot and dry,

and the leaves thereof are often boyled in Physick, to purge the body of melancholick grosse humors, and to cleanse the blood; but there must be Anniseed, Cinnamon or Ginger added to it, for that otherwise it will provoke windinesse, and gripings in the belly.

Senate, The Counsell house, where the Magistrates of a City assemble themselves.

Senatour, An Alderman, or grave Magistrate of a City.

Senior, The Elder.

Seniority, Eldership.

Sensible, That may be felt or perceived; sometime witty or of good conceit.

Sensitive, Sensible, feeling, that hath sense.

Sensual, That pleaseth the senses, wanton, given to please the flesh.

Sensuality, Bodily pleasure; wanton delight.

Sentinel, A man standing in some convenient place to descry what company cometh

S E

S E

cometh neer an army or town of war.

Sententious, Full of sentences, or wise speeches.

Septentrional, Of, or belonging to the North.

Septennial, That lasteth seven years, that is done from seven years to seven years, or every seventh year.

Septuagint, Seventy learned men which translated the Old Testament out of Hebrew into Greek.

Sepulchral, Of or belonging to a sepulchre, grave, or tomb.

Sepulture, Burial.

Sequel, That which followeth, the matter following.

Sequester, To divide, to withdraw. To put by it self.

Sequestration, A putting apart; a placing in several by it self.

Sequestrator, One into whose hands any thing is sequestred, A name which few have been so happy of late dayes, as not to understand by sad experience in this Kingdom.

Serain, A foggy mist or dampish vapour falling in Italy about sun set, at which time it is unwholesome to be abroad, especially bare headed.

Seraphicall, Inflamed with divine love like a Seraphin.

Seraphin, The highest order of Angels. See *Hierarchy*.

Serenity, Fair and clear weather.

Sergeant, A term applied in Heraldry only to the Griffine which is so called.

Serious, Earnest, weighty, of great importance.

Sermocination, Talk, communication.

Serosity, The thinner part of bloud floating on it like whey.

Serpentine, Of the nature of a Serpent.

Servile, Base, slavish, belonging to a bondman or servant.

Servility, Bondage; base estate.

Servitude, Bondage.

Sessions, A sitting of Judges.

Settim,

Sethim, A kind of tree wherein the place affected like a white Thorn, the looketh red, increasing timber whereof never rot- circlewise more and more. ceth. Of this tree was made It is chiefly cured with the holy Ark of the Old Cats bloud; or if it go Testament, round the body, it kill-

Severance, A partition, eth.
or putting asunder.

Severe, Just, grave, hard.

Severity, Gravity, great constancy in ministring justice.

Sewel, A paper, clout, or any thing hanged up to keep a Deer from entering into a place.

Sewer, He that goeth before the meat of a Prince or great personage, to place it on the table; also a water-course, and one that hath authority to overlook water courses.

Sexennial, That lasteth six years, that is done from six years to six years, or every six year.

Shamulse, A wild Goat keeping the mountains.

Shanks, The skin of the shank of a kind of Kid.

Shingles, A disease about the breast, belly, or back,

Shrew, A kind of field Mouse, which if he go over a beasts back, will make him lame in the chine; and if he bite, the beast swelleth to the heart and dyeth.

Shrine, A Tomb or place where the body of some Saint is buried or remaineth.

Siatica. See Sciatica before.

* **Sibbe**, One of kin.

Sibyll, A woman inspired with a spirit of prophesie; so called of the Greek words *Sios*, which signifieth God, and *Eoule*, which signifieth counsel, because such women had knowledge (as was said) of the counsel of God. There were ten Sibyls famous above the rest. The

first was *Sibylla* of Persia, the second of *Lybia*, the third

third of the City Delphos in Greece, the fourth of Cuma, a City in Æolis, the fifth of Erythræa, a city of Asia, the sixth of the Isle, Samos; the seventh of Cumæ, a City of Campania in Italy. This *Sibylla* of Cumæ, (as it is written) came on a time to *Tarquine* King of Rome, in the habit of a strange old woman, offering to sell him nine books, full (as she said) of divine oracles, for which she demanded three hundred crowns of gold; the King not much regarding, and beside, thinking them too dear at that price, she burned three of them before his face, and then asked if he would have the other sixe, for which she demanded no lesse then she had done at first for the nine. Hereat the King deriding her, and thinking her half mad, she burned three more of them, and told him that he should give her the same price for those three that were left. The King

much wondering at the womans constant earnestnesse, and therefore thinking the books contained no common matter, commanded three hundred crownes to be given her for them, which she receiving, presently vanished out of sight. These books were after kept by the Romans very carefully, who in great matters of doubt, alwayes had recourse to them, as to an assured oracle. The eighth *Sibyll* was called *Sibylla* of Hellespontus in Greece; the ninth was of Phrygia; the tenth and last of Tybur, a City neer Rome in Italy. All these *Sibylls* prophesied of the incarnation of our Saviour Christ.

Sicle, In coyn it signifieth four sterling groates of eight to an ounce; in weight it is halfe an ounce.

Sidelayer, Dogs laid in the way to be let slip at a Deer, as he passeth by.

Signal, Notable, remarkable, famous; also a sign,

sign, token, mark.

Signature, A signing, subscribing, or sign manual.

Signet, A seal.

Significative, Which expresseth a matter plainly.

Signiory. See *Seigniorie*.

Silence, Holding ones peace.

Similar, Those parts of the body so called by Physicians, that are all of one substance and composition; as, the nerves, and the like. *Dissimilar*, that are not so, as a muscle, a finger, and the like.

Similitude, A likeness.

Simonist, One guilty of the sin of *Simony*.

Simony, The selling of spiritual things for money.

This name first was derived from one *Simon* a sorcerer of Samaria, who offered money to the Apostles, that he might have power to give the Holy Ghost unto any that he should lay his hands on; for which cause he

was sharply reprov'd by Saint Peter.

Simplist, A herbalist, one that professeth skill in the nature of simples, of plants, of drugs.

Simulachre, A picture or image.

Simulation, dissembling.

Sincere, Upright, plain, without dissimulation.

Sindon. Fine linnen cloth.

Single, The tail of a Stag, or other Deer.

Singularity. Private opinion, a desire to be odde from other men.

Sinister, Unhappy, naughty, lewd, harmful.

Sinoper, A kind of red stone which some call rudle.

Sringe, A Squirt.

Syren, A Mer-mayd: Poets feign there were three Mer-mayds or Syrens, in the upper part like maidens, and in the lower part fishes; which dwelling in the Sea of Sicily, would allure Saylers to them, and afterward destroy

stroy them ; being first brought : sleep with hearkening to their sweet singing. Their names were *Parthenope*, *Lygia*, and *Leucasia* ; wherefore sometime alluring women are said to be *Syrens*.

Site, The setting or standing of a place.

Situation, The same that *Site* is.

Skeleton, A carcasſe, whereof nothing is left, but the bones. An anatomy.

Skinck, To fill or pour out drink.

Skincker, A filler or pourer out of drink.

Sleeveleſſe, Vain, idle, or nothing to the purpose.

Slighting, The demolishing of fortifications, and making them uſeleſſe and unſerviceable.

Slot, The view or print of a Stags foot in the ground.

Slowth, A herd or company of wild Boares together.

Stuſe, A frame or device

to keep water in any ground, or let it out.

Smaradge, A precious ſtone called an Emrauld ; See *Emerald*.

* *Snugly*, Safely, and cloſely.

Socage, An ancient tenure of land, by doing ſome inferiour ſervice of huſbandry to the Lord of the fee.

Sociable, Kind, loving, one that will keep company, or is courteous in company.

Society, Fellowship.

Sodomite, One guilty of that filthy ſin of Sodom, mentioned Gen. 19. 5. thence called *Sodomy*.

Solace, To comfort, cheariſh. It is uſed alſo ſubſtantively, for Comfort.

Solar, The upper roof of an houſe ; an upper Gallery, or Walk, expoſed to the Sun.

Sole, Alone, onely.

Solecifme, A falſe manner of ſpeaking, contrary to rules of Grammar.

Solegrave, An old name of the month of February.

Solemnize,

Solemnize, To celebrate, observe solemnly, use reverently. Subst. **Solemnization**, and **Solemnity**, Adj. **Solemn**.

Solicite, To urge, to move, to provoke.

Solicitous. Anxious, careful, inquisitive.

Solicitude, Carefulness.

Solid, Whole, firm, not hollow.

Solidity, Wholenesse, massiveness soundness.

Solifidian, One that is altogether for faith without good works, as conceiving them unnecessary.

Soliloquy, Speech to ones self alone.

Solitary, Alone, without company.

Solitude, A desert place, a wilderness.

Solstice, The stay of the Sun when he cannot go higher and lower, which is (with us) in summer about mid June, and in Winter about the middle of December.

Soluble, Loose, not bound.

Solve, To untye, to open, to expound.

Solution, A payment or an expounding.

Somniferous, Bringing or causing sleep.

Somnolency, Drowsiness.

Somnolent, Drowsie, sleepy.

Sophister, A subtil caviller in words, a crafty disputer, which will make a false matter seem true.

Sophisme, A false argument.

Sophistical, Deceitfull; captious.

Sophisticate, To counterfeit, to deceive.

Sophistry, A false kind of argument seeming true when it is not.

Soporiferous, The same as **Somniferous**.

Sordid, Foul, filthy, base.

Sore, To flye up aloft; also it signifieth a Fallow Deer four years old.

Sorell, A Fallow Deer three years old.

Source, A head, original beginning of.

Sownder,

Sownder, A company of wild Bores together. It is commonly taken for the circled round compass

Spaide, A Red Deere of the heavens.

three years old. *Spherical*, Round like a

Spacious, Large and sphere.

wide. *Spikenard*, A kind of sweet herb like Lavender.

Species, The differing kind of every thing. *Spiritualties* of a Bishop, are those profits which he

Spectacle, A publick sight, shew, pageant, receiveth as he is a Bishop, and not as a Baron of the

play. *Spectator*. A beholder. Parliament, which are called Temporalities.

Specialty, A bill, bond, or other writing, specifying a debt. *Splene*, The milt of man or beast; which is

Specificall, Special, particular. like a long narrow tongue lying under the short

Speculation, The inward knowledge, or beholding of a thing. hath this office of nature, to purge the liver of superfluous melancholick

Speculative, That which belongeth to Speculation. blood; sometime it signifieth anger or choler.

Sperme, Seed. *Splendour*, Brightnesse.

Spermacey, The seed of the Whale fish: It is used in.

Splendent, Bright shining. *Spoliation*, A spoyling; wasting, or destroying.

in Physick against squats and bruising of the body. *Spongeous*, Hollow, like a Sponge.

Spermatieal, Of or belonging to seed; or the veines which contain the seed. *Spontaneous*, That doth, or is done, willingly, without constraint, voluntarily.

Sphere, A round circle;

Spousals,

S T

Spousals, A marriage.
Spraints, Dung of an Otter.

* *Sprent*, To sprinkle.

Springal, An active, nimble, young man.

Spume, Fome or froth.

Spurious, Base-born.

Squadron, A square form in a battel.

Squinanth, A kind of round rush, which is sweet, and hath flowers very medicinal.

Squinancy, A swelling disease in the throat.

Stability, Sedastnesse; constancy.

Stacte, A sweet oyl or liquor which is drawn out of new myrthe, by bruising and straining it according to art.

Staggard, A red male Deer, four years old.

Stallage, A custome paid for Stalles erected in Fairs or Markers.

Stanch hound, An old hound well experienced.

Standard, An Ensign in war; also the principal or standing measure of

S T

the King; to the scantling whereof, all the measures throughour the land are, or ought to be framed.

Stannaries, Mines of Tin.

Staple, Any town or city appointed for Merchants of England to carry their Wooll, Cloth, Lead, Tin, or such like commodities unto, for the better sale of them to other Merchants by the great.

State, It is sometime taken for urine of mans body.

Statirn, A standing or resting place.

Statuary, A maker of Statues.

Statue, A carved, or cast image, made in proportion like a man.

Stavesaker, An herb bearing a three cornered seed of a hot burning nature, which being beaten to powder, and mingled with oyl, destroyeth lice, and cureth all itchy manginess.

Stechados, A beautifull herb,

S T

herb, bearing fair knops or eares, which being boyled and drunken, do open the stoppings of all inward parts, and are very good against the pain of the head, and diseases of the breast.

Steril, Barren.

Sterility, Barrenesse; unfruitfulnesse.

Sterling-penny. The English penny, which (according to the Statutes, 51. Hen. 3. & 31. Ed. 1.) ought to weigh 32 grains of wheat dry, in the midst of the ear, 20 of which pence make an ounce, and 12 ounces make a pound.

Stigmatick, A notorious lewd fellow, which hath been burnt with a hot iron, or beareth other marks about him, as a token of his punishment. Verb. *Stigmatize*.

Style, A manner or form of writing, or speaking.

Stiletto, The small and pointed dagger, forbidden in many Towns of Italy.

Still-yard, A place in London where the Easterling Merchants of *Hawse* and

S T

Almane, were wont to abide.

Stimulation, A provoking forward.

Stipend, Wages, or hire given one.

Stipendary, He that receiveth yearly wages, or is hyred to do a thing for a certain price.

Stiptick, Restrictive, stopping.

Stipulation, A solemn covenant or bargain.

Stoical, Of or belonging to the Stoicks.

Stoick, A severe sect of Philosophers at Athens which followed the doctrine of *Zeno*, who taught that a wise man ought to be free from all passions, and never to be moved either with joy or grief. They were called Stoicks, of the Greek word *Stoa*, (which signifieth a porch) because *Zeno* taught his followers in a common porch of the City.

Stomachal, Of or in the stomach.

Storax, A kind of sweet Gum, good against hoarseness, and the cough.

T

Stork,

S T

Stork, A bird famous for natural love toward his parents, whom he feedeth being old and impotent, as they fed him, being young. The Egyptians so esteemed this bird, that there was a great penalty upon any that should kill him.

Storm, An onser, or assault, of a place on all parts of it at once, which in Dutch is called an *On-flaught*.

* *Strand*, A bank alongst the Sea-side, or by a River, the Sea-coast, or Sea-shore.

Strangulation, A choaking, or strangling.

Strangurion, A disease when one cannot make water, but by drops, and that with great pain.

Stratagem, A policy or subtil device in warre, whereby the enemy is often vanquished.

Strenuous, Strong.

Strict. Hard, streight, severe.

Structure, A building.

Student, One that studieth.

Studious, Given to study.

S U

Stupid, Blockish, without wit, dull.

Stupidity, Blockishnesse, dulnesse, astonishment.

Stupifaction, A making dull or senselesse. Verb. *Stupifie*.

Stygian, Belonging to the river Stryx.

Styx, A feigned River in hell, by which the heathen gods did use to swear; And if they swore falsely, they were deprived of their godhead, for one hundred years after.

Suavity, Sweetnesse.

Subaltern, Placed under another; or that which succeedeth another by course.

Subalternation, A succeeding by course.

Subduct, To take, pluck, or draw back or away. Subst. *Subduction*.

Subjugate, To subdue or tame.

Subitaneous, Hasty, sudden.

Subject, That which doth support qualities belonging unto it; as the body is the subject in which is health, or sicknesse, and the

the mind the subject that receiveth into it vertues or vices.

Subjain, To adde ; to bring, or put under ; to annex, or fasten unto.

Sublime, High, lofty, honourable.

Sublimatum, A strong corrasive powder called white Mercury, used by Chirurgians to eat and consume corrupted flesh.

Sublimity, Highnesse, loftinesse.

Sublunary, Any creature or other thing under or below the Moon.

Subversion, Plunging, sinking, overwhelming, drowning.

Submisse, Lowly, humble.

Subordinate, Placed in office under another.

Subordination, An appointing or placing of one thing under another.

Suborn, To bring one in for a false witnesse ; to instruct one privily how to deceive another. Subst. *Subornation*.

Subpoena, A Writ whereby one is summoned to

appear in the Chancery at a certain time, upon a great penalty, if he fail in appearance.

Subscribe, To write under.

Subscription, A writing under.

Subsidiary, Succouring, assistant ; sent or given to the ayd of.

Subsidy, Chiefly a tax or tribute assessed by Parliament, and granted to the King.

Subsist, To abide or continue in his own being.

Subsistence, The abiding or continuance of a thing in its own estate.

Subsequent, Following immediately, or hard at the heeles of.

Subservient, Helping forward.

Substitute, To appoint an inferiour officer ; also he that is in authority under another, or which ruleth in stead of another.

Subterfuge, A refuge, a safeguard ; a place to hide or save one in.

Subterraneous, That is
T 2 beneath,

beneath, or under the ground.

Subtract, To take from, or away, to withdraw. Subst. *Subtraction*.

Subvention, Help, ayd, relief, succour.

Subversion, An overthrow.

Subvert, To overthrow, to destroy.

Succinct, Brief, short.

Succulent, Sappy, moist, full of joyce.

Sudorifique, Causing or procuring sweat.

Suffocate, To strangle, choak.

Suffocation, A choaking, a strangling.

Suffragan, A Bishops Deputy, or a titular Bishop, appointed to assist the Diocesan Bishop.

Suffrage, Favourable voyces in our behalf, as at the choosing of officers or Magistrates.

Suggest, To put closely into ones mind.

Suggestion, A prompting or putting of a thing into ones mind.

Sulphur, Brimstone.

Summary, A brief gathering together; an abridgement containing the whole effect of a matter in few words.

Summarily, Briefly; touching only the chief points.

Summit, The height or top of a thing.

Summon, To warn, cite, or give notice to.

Superabound, To abound very much; to be in great plenty. Subst. *Superabundance*.

Supercilious, Sowre, haughty, or stately in countenance.

Supereminence, Authority, or dignity above others.

Supererogation, Laying out of more then one hath received; or the doing of more then a man is of necessity bound to do.

Superficial, Going no farther then the outside; slight, bearing shew only in the outside, without any goodnesse within.

Superficies, The outside of every thing, which is always in sight.

Superfluity,

Superfluous, More then needs to be, overmuch.

Superfluous, That which is too much; also vain or unprofitable.

Superintendent, A principal Overseer.

Superlative, The highest.

Superiour, Higher, above another. Subst. *Superiority*.

Supernal, That which cometh from above.

Supernatural, Above nature.

Supernumerary, Above the ordinary or full number.

Superscription, A writing set upon any thing, as on the outside of a letter.

Supersedeas, In our common Law it signifieth a commandement sent by writing, forbidding an officer from the doing of that, which otherwise he might and ought to do.

Superstition, An excessse of ceremonious worship, false worship, or honour given to God.

Supine, Carelesse, negligent, retchlesse.

Supplant, To trip one, or to overthrow him craftily.

Supplement, That which supplyeth or maketh up what is wanting.

Supply, To fill up or add too.

Suppliant, He that maketh a supplication, or humbly intreateth another.

Supplicate, To beseech humbly.

Support, To bear up, stay up, keep from falling. Subst. *Supportation*.

Supposititious, Counterfeit, feined, a Changling.

Suppository, Any thing put up into the Fundament, to make the body soluble. It is commonly made of honey boyled till it grow thick, and so made into an apt form for that purpose; whereto sometime is added the yolke of an egg, or salt, when we will have it to work the effect more speedily.

Suppress, To keep down; to beat under; sometime to conceal or keep close. Subst. *Suppression*.

Supputation, An account over-see.
or reckoning.

Supreme, Chief, highest,
most excellent.

Surcease, To give over,
leave off, or cease.

Surcharge, To over-
charge.

* *Surcote*, A gown with
a hood of the same.

Surface, The upper part,
the first shew, or outward
face of things.

Surplusage, Overplus,
more then needs.

Surprise, To come un-
awares; to take upon a
sudden.

Surprisal, A taking un-
awares.

* *Surquedry*, Presump-
tion.

Surrender, To yeeld up
lands or tenements to an-
other.

Surreption, A privy ta-
king away.

Surreptions, Stolne,
falsly come by, done pri-
vily, and by stealth.

Surrogation, An appoint-
ing in ones room.

Surround, To compasse
round about.

Survey, To overlook, or

over-see.

Surveyor, He that hath
the oversight of the kings
or some great personages,
lands or works.

Survive, To overlive,
or live after another.

Susception, An under-
taking.

Suscitation, An awake-
ing, raising, or stirring
up.

Suspend, To stay one by
authority for a time, from
executing his office; to
delay, to defer. Subst.

Suspension.

Suspence, Doubtfulnesse,
uncertainty.

Suspiration, A breathing
or sighing.

Sustentation, A staying
up, an upholding, a nour-
ishing, or maintaining.

Swallowes tayl. In build-
ing it signifieth, a fasten-
ing of two peeces of tim-
ber so strongly together,
that they cannot fall
asunder.

Swain, A Servant.

Swaymote, A Court
kept thrice a year, touch-
ing matters belonging to

a forrest.

* *Sweven*,

* *Sweven*, A dream.

* *Swynk*, Labour.

* *Swyker*, A Labourer.

Sycamore, A tree like a fig tree, having great branches, and large leaves like a Mulberry. It bears fruit three or four times in a year, much like a wild Fig, but without any seeds within. The fruit groweth upon the very body of the tree, and the great main boughes, and will never be ripe except it be scraped with an iron tool. It is found plentifully in Caria, Egypt, and the Isle of Rhodes; especially in such places, where Wheat will not grow.

Sycophant, A Tale-bearer, a slanderer, a false accuser.

Syllogisme, An Argument consisting of three parts, whereby something is necessarily proved; as thus:

Every vertue is honourable: Patience is a vertue.

Therefore Patience is

honourable.

The first part of a syllogisme is called the Proposition or Major; the second, the Assumption or Minor; and the third, the Conclusion. Adj. *Syllogistical*.

Sylvane, Of or belonging to the woods.

Symbole, A short gathering of principal points together.

Symmetry, Due proportion of one part with another.

Symmetrian, He that considereth the due proportion of a thing, and how well the parts agree with the whole.

Sympathy, A likeness in quantity; or a like disposition or affection of one thing to another.

Symphony, Harmony, or consent in Musick.

Symptome, Any passion or grief following a disease, or sensibly joyned with it; as head-ach with an Ague, a pricking in the side with a Plurisie, and such like.

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Synagogue, A Congregation or assembly; commonly it signifies a church of the Jews.

Syndick, One authorised to deal in the affaires of the Common wealth, or of a Corporation.

Synteresie, The inward conscience; or a natural quality ingrafted in the soul, which inwardly informeth a man, whether he do well or ill.

Synod, A general council, a general or universal assembly. Adject. *Synodal*.

Synoper. See *Cinoper*.

Synopsie, A sight or full view of a thing.

System, A collection of parts; a body: as, a System of Divinity, i. e. a body of the doctrine of Divinity.

T

* **T** *Aas*, An heap.

Tabernacle, A shelter or a room made abroad, with beords and boughes of trees. There

was of old among the Israelites, a feast commanded by God, called the feast of Tabernacles; which began on the fifteenth day of the seventh moneth, and continued seven days, during which time the Israelites lived abroad in Tabernacles, in remembrance, that their Fathers a long time so lived, after God had delivered them out of the land of Egypt.

Tacamahaca, A Rosin brought out of the West Indies, of great vertue against any cold humours, rising of the Mother, Toothache, and divers other griefs.

Taciturnity, Silence, or keeping silence.

Tacticks, The skill or art of setting an army in array.

Talent, A certain value of money. Among the Greeks there were two kinds of talents, the greater and the lesse: The greater contained about two hundred thirty three pounds sterling; the lesse about

about an hundred seven-ty five pounds. Among the Hebrews the greater talent of the Sanctuary contained 400. pounds, the lesser Talent half so much.

Tallage, Custome, fraight.

Tamarinds, A fruit brought hither out of India; like unto green Damsens. They are cold in operation, and therefore good against burning Feavers and all inward diseases, proceeding of heat and choler.

Tamarisk, A little tree bearing leaues not much unlike to heath; the decoction whereof in Wine and a little Vineger being drunken, is of great vertue against the hardnesse or stopping of the spleen or Milt. This tree doth by nature so waste the Milt, that Swine which have been daily fed out of a vessel made thereof, have been found to have no Milt at all.

Tantalus, One whom

the Poets de seign, for revealing some Divine secrets, to be tormented in hell with perpetual thirst and longing, as having fair apples alwayes hanging over, to his very mouth almost; and plenty of water up to his chin, but so contrived, that whensoever he either lieth himself to the one, or boweth to the other, both go back and withdraw from him. Hence, to *tantalize*, sometimes used for to torment a man with promising hopes that never take effect.

* *Tapinage*, Secrecy, stillnesse.

Tarantula, A little beast like a Lizard, having spots in his neck like stars.

Tardy, Slow; also to be found guilty.

Tardiloquy, Slownesse of speech.

Tartar, Lees of wine.

Tautology, A repeating of one speech or matter often.

Taxe, To appoint what one shall pay to the Prince:

T E

Prince : sometime to re-
prove.

Tearce, A measure of
moyst things, being the
fixt part of a tun, and the
third part of a pipe.

* *Teen*, Sorrow.

Temerarious, Rash, hasty.

Temerity, Rashnesse.

Temperature, A temper,
tempering; a mean, mo-
deration, qualification.

Templars, Certain Chri-
stian souldiers dwelling
about the Temple at Hieru-
salem, whose office was
to entertain Christian
strangers that came thi-
ther for devotion, and to
guard them in safety
when they went to visite
the places of the holy
Land: They wore by their
Order a white Cloak or
upper Garment, with a red
Crosse.

Temporalities. See *Spiri-
tualities*.

Temporal, That which
endureth but a time.

Temporary, The same
that *Temporal* is.

Temporize, To follow
the time: To seek to

T E

please the time. Subst.
Temporizer.

Temulency, Drunken-
nesse.

Tenable, Holdable.

Tenacity, A holding fast,
a niggardnesse. Adject.

Tenacious.

Tenderlings, The soft
tops of a Deeres hornes
when they are in bloud.

Tendon, A tail of a muscle;
a bloudlesse instrument of
motion, consisting partly
of the sinew, and partly
of the ligament and fibers,
which issue confusedly
from the belly of a muscle.

Tendrils, Little sprigs
of Vines or other Plants,
wherewith they take hold
to grow or stay them-
selves up.

Tenne, A terme used
among Heralds, signify-
ing an Orenge or tawny
colour.

Tenon, That part of a post
which is put into a mor-
tise hole, to make it stand
upright, or to bear it up.

Tenths, That yearly tri-
bute which all Ecclesiasti-
cal livings do yield to the
King,

T E

T H

King, being the tenth part of their value.

Tenuity, Littleness, slenderesse.

Tenure, The manner whereby tenements are holden of their Lords; a hold, or estate in lands.

Tergiversation, Wrangling, overthwart dealing. A seeming to run away, and yet fight still.

Term, The bounds and limitation of time. Also that time set apart for keeping Courts at Westminster; for the dispatch of law-matters; the rest of the year being called *Vacation*.

Termination, An ending or last part of a word.

Terrace, An high, and open gallery, also a plot, platform, fort or bulwark; a bank, heap, or hillock of earth.

Terrene, Earthly.

Terrestrial, Earthly.

Terrier, The Court-roll, or catalogue of all the names of a Lords tenants, with their rents and services, also a recital or

schedule of all the glebelands appertaining to a Parsonage, or Vicarage, with their quantity and boundaries.

Terrifie, To make afraid.

Territory, Land lying within the bounds of a City.

Terrour, Fear, dread.

Tertian, The third, or returning every third day.

Test, Tryal.

Testament, A Will.

Testatour, He that maketh a Will.

Testifie, To bear witness.

Testification, A witnessing.

Tetragrammaton, Having four Letters. The Hebrews so called the great name of God *Jehovah*, because in their language it was written with foure letters

Tetrarch, A Prince that rulerh the fourth part of a Kingdome.

Tetrick, Sowre, crabbed, froward, crossie, impatient. We pronounce it *Tatter*.

Thalmud, A superstitious and

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T I

and blasphemous book, or law, devised by the Jewish Rabbies, and of great authority among them.

Theater, A place made half round where people sit to behold solemn playes and games.

Theatrical, Of or belonging to the *Theater*.

Theme, A sentence or argument whereupon one speaketh, or writeth.

Theology, Divinity; the knowledge of Divine things.

Theological vertues, Faith, Hope and Charity are so called, because they have their object and end in God.

Theoretical, That which belongeth to contemplation or inward knowledge of a thing.

Theorick, The inward knowledge or contemplation of a thing.

Thesis, A general and indefinite question, argument, or position.

* *Toilk*, The same.

* *Thirle*, To pierce.

Thorpe, A village.

Thraasonical, Vain glorious, full of boasting as *Thraso* was.

Threnes, Lamentations; mournings.

* *Threpe*, To affirm.

Thummin, An Hebrew word signifying perfection. See *Urim*.

Tiara, A rich cap or hatt of silk used by Kings and Priests of Persia. It covered not the whole head before, but was fastened with ribbons behind, so that it could not easily fall off.

Tiger, A fierce wild beast in India & Hyrcania. This beast is the swiftest of all other, wherefore they are taken very young in the dams absence, and carried away by men on horseback; who hearing the cry of the old *Tiger* following swiftly after them, do of purpose let fall one of the young whelps, that while she beareth that back, they in the mean time may escape safe with the other to the ship.

Timorous, Fearful.

Timidity,

T O

T R

Timidity, Fearfulness.

Tincture, A dipping, colouring, or staining of a thing.

Tinsel. See *Eauhin*.

Titular, which beareth onely a Title.

Toft, A place where a house hath stood.

Tol, Customs paid in Faires and Markets for goods bought and sold there.

Tolerate, To indure or suffer.

Toleration, An induring; a sufferance.

Tome, A part or division.

Tone, A tune, note, or accent of the voice.

Tonnage, A payment due for merchandise carried in runs or such like vessels, after a certain rate in every run.

Tonsure, A clipping or cutting off the hair.

Topaze, A precious stone whereof there are two kinds; One of the colour of gold, and the other of a Saffron colour, not so good as the first. It is written, that this stone being

put into seething water; doth so cool it, that one may presently take it out with his hand.

Topiks, Places to find arguments. Adject. *Topical*.

Topography, A description of a place. Adject. *Topographical*.

Torrent, A little stream, a brook that runneth swiftly.

Torride, Burning, exceeding hot.

Tort, A common law word, borrowed from the French, and signifying wrong, injury, &c.

Torteauxes, Cakes of bread; a term used in Heraldry.

Total, The whole.

Trace, To follow by the steps.

Traces, The print of feet in beasts of ravine; as wild Boares, Bears, and such like.

Tract, A discourse, a drawing in length.

Tractable, Easy to be ruled and handled: gentle, easy to be persuaded.

Tradition,

T R

Tradition, A delivery; that which is delivered us from others.

Traduce, To speak evil of one, to defame, to reproach.

Tragacanth, A kind of Gum, the best whereof is clear, and somewhat sweet in taste: It is often used against coughes, and rough hoarseness of the throat.

Tragedy, A Play or History ending with great sorrow and bloodshed.

Tragedian, A Player or Writer of Tragedies.

Tragick, or *Tragicall*. Mournfull, lamentable, deadly, which endeth like a Tragedy.

Tranquility, Quietness of mind, calmness.

Transact, To fall to an agreement, to finish, dispatch or conclude. Subst.

Transaction.

Transalpine, Over, beyond, or on the further side of the Alpes.

Transcendent, That which climeth over, and surmounteth another thing;

T R

In Logick it signifieth a word of such nature, that it cannot be included in any of the ten predicaments. Subst. *Transcendency*.

Transcribe, To write or copy out.

Transcript, A writing or copying out.

Transfer, To carry or convey from one place to another.

Transfiguration, An altering of the form or figure.

Transformation, A changing into another form.

Transition. A passing over from one thing to another.

Transitory, Soon passing, of short continuance.

Translate, The same that *Transfer*; also to turn out of one language into another.

Translucent, Clear, bright, which may be seen through.

Transmarine, That cometh from, or is of the parts beyond the Sea.

Transmigration, A removing

T R

moving to dwell, from one place to another.

Transmit, To send over or away.

Transmutation, A changing.

Transparent, Clear, that may be seen through.

Transpire, To breathe through, as doth the whole body through the skin. Subst. *Transpiration*.

Transplant, To remove, plant, or set in another place.

Transport, To send over by ship.

Transpose, To change or alter the order of a thing. Subst. *Transposition*.

Transubstantiation, A changing of one substance into another.

Transversal, Overthwart, across.

Trafsonings, The crossings or doublings of a Row buck before the hounds.

Trave, A trevise to shooc a wild horse in.

Traverse, To march up and down, or to move the feet with proportion, as

T R

in dancing. In our common Law it signifieth to make contradiction, or to deny the chief point of the matter wherewith one is charged.

Treble, Threefold, or to make a thing thrice so great as it is; sometime it signifieth the highest note in musick.

Tremour, A trembling.

Trepandiron. An instrument used by Surgeons, to cut out a small bone with all.

Trepidation, Trembling, terrour, fear.

Tresses, Hair.

Triangled, Three cornered.

Triangular, The same.

Tribe, A kindred; or company that dwelleth together in one Ward.

Tribune, The name of two chief Officers in Rome. The first was Tribune of the people, who was to defend their liberties, and had therefore

the gares of his house always open day and night. The other

T R

T R

was called Tribune of the *Trinity*, Three joyned
 souldiers, who had charge in one, or three toge-
 to see them well armed, ther.
 and ordered, being as the *Triobolar*, Of small esti-
 Knight marshal is with mation, little worth.
 us. *Tripartite*, Divided into
Tribunal, A judgement three parts.
 fear, *Tripp*, A herd or flock
Tributary, Which pay- of goates.
 eth tribute, *Triplication*, A trebling,
Triennial, That lasteth a thrice-folding or doing,
 three years, that is done a multiplying by three.
 from three years to three *Triplcity*, Threefold
 years, or every third being.
 year. *Trivial*, Base, vile, of no
Triclinium, Seats, or estimation, common every
 Couches, or rather Beds where.
 whereon formerly it was *Triumph*, A solemn
 a fashion at meales to lye pomp, or shew, at the re-
 or lean upon amongst turn of a Captain, for a
 many (of the Eastern Na- victory that he hath got-
 tions especially) were cal- ten.
 led by that name. For *Triumphal*, Of or belong-
 they did not use that table ing to Triumphs.
 gesture of sitting as we *Triumvirate*, The office
 do; but of accubation or of three together.
 discumbency, that is, ly- *Troicisks*, Little flat
 ing down and leaning cakes sold by Apotheca-
 upon their left elbow; for ries, made of divers simple
 which purpose they had medicines mingled toge-
 for the most part three ther.
 beds encompassing a ta- *Trope*, The changing
 ble. of a word; or a figurative
Trine, The number of manner of speaking.
 three. *Trophy*,

T R

T V

Trophy, Any thing set up in token of victory. This custome first began among the Greeks, who used in that place, where the enemies were vanquished, to cut down the boughes of great trees, and in the stocks or bodies of them to hang up armour, or other spoyles taken from the enemies.

Tropical, Two imagined circles in the sphere, of equall distance on either side from the Equinoctial line. The one is called the Tropick of *Cancer*, the other the Tropick of *Capricorn*. To the first the Sun cometh in June, to the other in December. They are called Tropicks of the Greek word *Trepo*, which signifieth to turn; because when the Sun comes to either of them, he turns his course another way.

Troy weight, A pound weight of twelve ounces, by which gold, silver, precious stones, jewels and bread are weighed.

Trucheman, An interpreter.

Truculent, Fierce, cruel and terrible.

Trunk, The body of a tree.

Tuition, Defence, protection.

Tumour, A swelling.

Tumult, A sedition or trouble, some gathering together of the people.

Tumultuous, Seditious, full of businesse, or trouble.

Tun, A measure of 252. gallons. In weight it signifieth twenty hundred.

Turbith, A root much used in Physick, to purge slimy flegm out of the body. The best is white and hollow, and is commonly taken with a little Ginger, for then it will work the effect with more ease.

Turbith mineral, A certain red powder (made according to the Paracelsian practise) which is used against the French disease.

Turbulent, Troublesome, because they then lose
unquier. Subst. *Turbulency*. their feathers: when they
drink, they lift not up
their heads backward as
other birds use. They live
commonly eight yeares,

Turnement. See Just-
ing.

Turkise, A precious
stone of a silk blew co-
lour.

Turpentine, A fair, clear,
and moist kind of rosin,
which issueth out of the
Larx and Turpentine tree.

It is good to be put into
oynments and emplai-
sters, for it gleweth, clean-
seth and healeth wounds.

It may be also licked in
with honey, and then it
cleanseth the breast, and
gently looseth the belly,
provoking urine, and dri-
ving out the stone and
gravel.

Turpitude, Filthinesse,
dishonesty.

Turtle dove, A bird lesse
then a pigeon, famous for
continency in widowes
estate. If the male or fe-
male of this bird dye, the
other ever remaineth sin-
gle, as it were in contin-
al sorrow. In the spring
time they are scarce seen,

because they then lose
their feathers: when they
drink, they lift not up
their heads backward as
other birds use. They live
commonly eight yeares,
and do breed twice a year,
not above three eggs at a
time.

Tutmouthed, He that
hath the chin and nether
jaw sticking out farther
then the upper.

Tutelary, Guarding, pro-
tecting, patronizing, de-
fending.

Tutour, A defender, he
that hath charge to bring
up a child.

Twibil, An instrument
used by Carpenters to
make mortise holes.

Tympany, A discase
wherein the body waxing
lean, the belly swelleth
up, having great store of
wind and windy humours
gathered together be-
tween the inner skin
thereof and the guts.

Type, A figure, form,
shadow, or likenesse of
any thing.

Typical, Mystical, or
that

that which serveth as a shadow and figure of another thing.

Tyrant, A cruel Prince, One that ruleth unjustly.

Tyrannize, To play the tyrant, to govern with cruelty.

V

V *Acant*, Voyd, empty; without businesse.

Vacation, A ceasing from labour, leisure; also, the interim, or space of time between the Terms.

Vacuity, Emptinesse.

Vacuum, The same.

Vail bonet, To put off the hat, to strike fail, to give sign of submission.

Valediction, A bidding farewell.

Valentinians, Certain Hereticks so called by the name of their first master *Valentinianus*; who held opinion, that our Saviour received not his flesh of the blessed Virgin Mary.

Validity, Force, or strength.

Vaniloquy, Vain, or idle; speech, or talk.

Vapouring, Vain, or proud boasting, vaunting or bragging.

Variable, Changeable, which altereth often.

Variation, An altering, or changing.

Vassalage, Service, subjection, as of him that holdeth fee of his Lord, thence called a *Vassal*.

Vaste, Huge and great.

Vastation, A wasting or *Vastity*, Exceeding greatness; also waste or spoyle done to a Country.

Vatican, The Popes Library, so called from a hill of that name in Rome, on which it standeth.

Vavassour, A Lord.

Vauntcoursers, Fore-runners.

Vaumtlay, A term of hunting, when they set hounds in readinesse; where they think a chace will passe, and cast them off before the rest of the kennel come in.

Vaward, The foremost part of a batcel.

V E

V E

- ubiquitary*, One that is in all places, or every where: also, one that follows the Lutheran opinion, of Christ's Body being every where, by reason of its union with the Divine Nature.
- ubiquity*, The presence of a person in all places at once.
- * *Vechons*, Hedgehogs.
- Vegetable*, *Vegetal*, *Vegetative*, *Vegetive*, That which liveth and groweth as plants do.
- Vehemency*, Earnestness.
- Veile*, To hide or cover; also any thing which hideth or covereth.
- Velitations*, Skirmishes, fightings.
- Velocity*, Swiftnesse.
- Velume*, Fine parchment of calves skins.
- Vendible*, Saleable, which will quickly be sold.
- Venerable*, Reverent, grave, worshipful.
- Veneration*, A worshiping.
- Venary*, Hunting; sometime fleshly wantonnesse.
- Venereall*. See *Venerous*.
- Venereous*, Fleahly; given to lechery.
- Venie*, A touch in the body at playing at weapons.
- Venial*, Which may easily be pardoned.
- Ventilation*, Breathing, or gentle blowing; also a vanning or winnowing.
- Ventoy*, A fan for a woman.
- Ventosity*, Windiness.
- Ventricle*, The stomach of any living thing.
- Ventriloquy*, A hollow inward speaking of a spirit in a possessed body.
- Ver*, The spring time.
- Verbal*, Of or belonging to words.
- Verbatim*, Word by word, that which is precisely spoken, according as something was spoken before.
- Verbosity*, Much talk, many words.
- Verdegrease*, A green substance, made of the rust of brass or copper, which hath been hanged certain dayes

V E

dayes over strong vinegar: It is of a fretting nature, and therefore to be used with great discretion.

Verdent, Green.

Verdict, The Juries answer returned upon a cause committed by the Court to their consideration or tryal.

Verdour, The name of a chief officer in a Forrest; sometime it signifieth greennesse.

Verge, A rod or wanne.

Verge, He that carrieth a white wand before a great officer.

Verifie, To prove, to make true.

Verity, Truth.

Vermilion, See Cinoper.

Vernal, Of or belonging to the spring.

Vesicatory, A cupping glasse, or any sharp ointment, or plaister, which hath power to draw humours outward, exulcerating the skin, and raising little blisters on it.

Versifie, To make verses.

V E

Verte, A term in Heraldry; it signifieth a green colour.

Vertical, Wavering, inconstant; also standing right over the head.

Vertigo, A dizziness; giddiness, or swimming in the head; a disease wherein the Patient thinks that all things turn round.

Vesper, The Evening.

Vestals, Certain virgins among the ancient Romans, consecrated to the Goddess *Vesta*. They were alwayes chosen between sixe and ten years of age, and continued thirty years in their office; whereof the first ten years they bestowed in learning the ceremonies of their order; the second they employed in execution thereof, and the last ten in teaching others, after it was lawfull for them to marry if they would. Their chief office was to keep fire continually burning in a round

V 3 temple

temple at Rome in honour of *Vesta*, and if it chanced to go out, they were to renew it again with no usual fire, but such as they could get by art from the Sun beams. They were greatly honoured in the City, and had divers privileges; for they were carried in Chariots, and the chiefest Magistrates would do reverence to them. They had officers going before them, as the Consuls had, and if they met any who was led to be put to death, they had authority to deliver him, taking an oath that they came not that way of purpose but by chance. They might also make a will, and dispose of their goods as they pleased. But if any of them were found to live unchaste, she was openly carried with sad silence to the gate called *Collina*, where being put into a deep pit, she was presently buried alive. These *Vestals* were first instituted by *Numa Pom-*

ilius, or as some write, by *Romulus*.

Vestment, A garment or clothing.

Vestry, A part of a Church or Chappell, founded for keeping the Church-vestments, and ornaments, and where the Priest about to officiate, used to make himself ready putting on his ministerial habit and vestments.

Veterane, Ancienr, old; one that hath served long in a place or office.

* *Viands*, Victuals.

Viaticum, Money or any necessary provision for a traveller.

Viciate, To corrupt, to defile.

Vicegerent, A deputy, one that supplyeth the place of another man.

Vicinity, Neighbourhood.

Vicissitude, An inter-changeable course of things, now one way, now another.

Victime, A sacrifice, a beast offered in sacrifice.

Victimate, To offer in sacrifice,

V I

sacrifice, to kill and sacrifice.

Victor, A conqueror.

Victorious, That hath gotten the victory.

Videlicet, To wit, that is to say.

View, The print of the foot of a fallow Deer in the ground.

Vigilancy, Watchfulness.

Vigilant, Watchful.

Vigil, The Eve or day next before a great festival day. It signifieth also a portion of the night divided into four equall parts, the first Vigil began at six of the clock in the evening, and continued till nine. The second Vigil began at nine, and continued till twelve. The third was from twelve till three. And the fourth was from three, till six of the clock in the morning.

Vigour, Strength, liveliness, force.

Vigorous, Lively, strong, lusty.

Vilifie, To make base.

V I

Vility, Baseness.

Villanage, A base or servile tenure, consisting in the performance of base services, which who so is bound unto, is therefore called a *Villein*.

Vindictive, Revengeful, or apt to revenge.

Vindicate, To revenge or punish; as also to maintain, avouch, defend, deliver, or save from danger.

Subst. *Vindication*.

Vintage, The time of year when wine is made.

Violate, To offer violence, to corrupt or defile, to transgresse or break a law.

Violation, An offering of violence, a breaking.

Viper, A venomous serpent in some hot countries lying much in the earth, having a short tail, which grateth and maketh a noise as he goeth. They are of a yellow colour, and sometime red. The male hath but one tooth in every side, but the female hath moe. It is written, that when they ingender,

V I

the female biteth off the males head, which he putteth into her mouth, and that the young ones do gnaw the dams belly, and so kill her to get forth the sooner.

Virago, A stout woman of manly courage.

Virginal, Of or belonging to a Virgin.

Virility, Mans estate.

Virulent, Poysonous, deadly, infectious.

Visible, Which may be seen.

Visibility, The ability or power of seeing.

Vital, Living, or appertaining to life.

Vitiate, To corrupt or defile.

Vitious, Full of vice, lewd, wicked.

Vitriol, Copperas; It is of a middle nature between stone and metal.

Vituperate, To reproach, blame, or dispraise.

Vituperation, A blaming, a rebuking.

Vivacity, Long life, liveliness.

V N

Vivification, A quickening, a reviving.

Votiferation, Crying out aloud, or bragging.

Volens nolens, Whether he will or no.

Vo'uminous, A book, or other thing, of a large bulk, size, or quantity.

Ulcer, A sore, or borch.

Ulcerate, To make sores or blisters to arise.

Ulcerous, Full of sores.

Uliginous, Wet, plashy, slobby, full of water.

Umbilike, The navell, the middle part.

Umbrage, A shade, a shadow; also jealousy, suspicion, an inclining.

Umbrated, Shadowed.

Umbrell, A kind of round and broad fan, wherewith the Indians (and from them our great ones, especially women) preserve themselves from the heat of a scorching Sun.

Unaccessible, Unapproachable, which cannot be come unto.

Unanimity, One consent of mind, concord, agreement. Adject. *unanimous*.

uncouth,

V N

V O

uncouth, Strange.
Unction, An anoint-
ing.

unctuous, Oily.

undercroft, A vault un-
der the Quire, or Chancel
of a Cathedral, or other
Church, such as that at
St. Pauls London, and the
like at Christ-Church
Canterbury; also any se-
cret Walk, or Vault un-
der ground, or in some
place; a close low Galle-
ry for coolnesse in Sum-
mer. A Grot, answering
to the Latine *Cryptoporti-
cus*.

* *Uneth*, Scarce, hardly,
with difficulty.

Unguent, An oyntment.

Uniform, Of one form
and fashion.

Uniformity, One form
and fashion.

unintelligible, Which
cannot be understood.

Union, A joyning to-
gether, concord, agree-
ment; also there is a pre-
cious pearl so called.

unity, Concord, agree-
ment.

universe, The whole
world.

universal, The whole, all
in general.

Universality, The whole
state, all in general.

university, Is by the ci-
vil law any body politick,
or corporation, but in
common speech it is taken
for an Academy, or pub-
lick School.

unsatiable, Which can-
not be filled or satisfied.

Vocabulary, Of or be-
longing to words, which
consisteth only of words.

Vocal, Of or belonging
to the voice.

Vocation, A calling, or
course of life that one is
called to.

Volant, Flying.

Volubility, The quick
turning of any thing; in-
constancy, changeable-
nesse.

Voluntary, Willing.

Volaper, A Kercher.

Voluptuous, Given to
pleasure, wanton.

Voluptuousnesse, Plea-
sure of body, wanton-
nesse.

Vomite, To cast, to rid

Voracity,

V R

Voracity, A devouring.

Volary, He that maketh a vow, or bindeth himself by vow.

Vote, A giving ones voice, a passing ones judgment, a declaring ones opinion.

Vouch, To cite, pray in ayd, call unto ayd; in a suit; as he that being sued for purchased lands or re-nements, calls in him of whom he bought them, to warrant the sale according to covenant. This call our common Lawyers term a *Voucher*.

Vowel, A letter which maketh a perfect sound of itself; as *a, e, i, o, u*.

Urbanity, Courtesie in speech or behaviour, civility, gentleness.

Urgent, Which urgeth or compelleth a man to go about a matter.

Ureters, The water pipes or conduits by which the urine passeth from the kidneys to the bladder.

Urim, An Hebrew word, which the high Priest of the Jewes wore with the

V X

word Thummim, in the plaits of the Rational upon his brest: Saint Hierome interpreteth it, Learning.

Urine, Water of man or beast.

urne, A pot, pitcher, or little vessel.

Utas, The eighth day following any terme or feast.

Ustensils, Necessaries belonging to a house or ship.

utility, Profit, commodity.

utlary, See Outlary.

utopian, Imaginary, fained, fabulous.

Vulgar, Common or much used of the common people.

Vultur, A ravenous fellow, a cruel Cormorant.

Vuvla, A little peece of flesh in the inmost roof of the mouth, which sometime hangeth loose downward, and hindereth from speaking and swallowing the meat.

Uxorious, Too much subject to his wife, or doting on her.

Wage,

W

VV *Age* , To undertake or give security for performance of any thing.

Waife, Goods that a Felon flying , leaveth for haste behind him , which commonly are forfeit to the Lord of the soil, if the right owner be not known.

Waive, In our common law it signifieth a woman that is outlawed.

* *Wanger* , A male or bouger.

Wapentake , What is so called in some, is in other places called a *Hundred*.

Warble, To sing sweetly with great variety ; to quaver.

* *Warison*, Reward.

Wariangles , A kind of ravenous birds, and full of noise, whence happily our word *Wrangling* , for cavilling , more likely, then (what some will) from the Belgick, *Wraugen*; i. e. *astringen*. We some-

time call it brangling.

Warpe, The thread that goeth in the length of the cloth.

Warranty. See vouch.

Wassail, A term usual heretofore for quaffing and carousing , but more specially signifying a merry cup , (ritually composed, deckt, and fill'd with countrey liquor) passing about amongst neighbours , meeting and entertaining one another on the Vigil or Eve of the new year, (in token of a perfect accord amongst them for all menaces and quarrels the year past, and of health-wishing one to another for that to come;) and commonly called the *Wassailbol* ; a ceremony (as is probably conjectured) in use among the Saxons before that of *Ronix* (daughter of *Hengist*) her drinking to King *Vortigern* by these words ; *Lowerd King was-beil*, whereunto the beginning of it is commonly referred : But whensoever it began, it is in

W^h H

in all probability no other then an inversion or transposition of the Saxons *Hel wes*, which often occurring in the Saxon Gospels (as Mat. 27. 19. Mar. 28. 9. Mar. 15. 18. Luke 1. 28.) is in the Latine expressed by Ave, in the English, *Hail*, or *All hail*.

* *wasel bread*, Fine Cinnamonel.

* *waymenting*, Lamenting.

* *Weald*, A Wood, or Forest.

wasand, The throat or passage into the stomach.

* *weene*, To think.

wield, To rule, or sway as the King his Scepter.

* *Welked*, Withered.

Welkine, The whole compassse of the heavens; the firmament, the heavens.

Wem, A blemish.

* *wend*, To go.

Wilkke, Which.

Whilome. Whilst, sometime once, or in time past.

Whitbone, A round bone upon the knee, which may be moved up and down.

W O

Whorlebat, A weapon having plummets of Lead tyed to the end of it.

Wile, Deceit, craftinesse.

Wily, Subtle, cratty.

Wibe Nibe, Whether he will or no.

Wifard, A Wise man, a Witch, a cunning man.

Withername, When he that hath taken a distresse carrieth it to such a place, where the Sheriffe may not make deliverance upon a Replevine, then the party distrained may have a Writ to the Sheriffe, that he take as many beasts, or as much goods of the other in his keeping, till that he hath made deliverance of the first distresse, and this is called a Writ of *Withername*.

* *Wold*, A snee-walk, or Plain.

* *wone*, Store.

Wonne, To dwell, or abide.

Worsted, Put to the worst, discomfired, defeated.

* *Woodshaw*, Woodside or shadow.

woose, That threed in weaving

X Y

weaving which goeth a
crosse.

wooldriver, He that buy-
eth wooll in the Country,
and carrieth it away on
horseback to sell it again.

* *woorts*, Herbs, roots.

wrethe, The tayl of a wild
Boar.

Wrack, The losse of a
ship at Sea by drowning;
also goods so lost and cast
up on the sea shoare.

* *wreke*, To take revenge
upon.

* *wreme*, To compasse
about.

Wright, A Carpenter, or
any other Mechanick, or
handicrafts-man, or that
tradeth in Manufactures;
coming of the Saxon
wyrhta, a Workman, or
maker of any thing;
whence their *Scyldwyrhta*,
for a maker of shields. See
Versegan in *wyrhta*.

wyver, A serpent much
like a Dragon.

X

X *Yloaloes*. See *Lignum*
Aloes.

Z A

Xylobalsamum, A sweet
wood out of which balme
droppeth. See *Balm*.

Y

Y *Ardland*. In some
places, it is 20 Acres
of land; in some, 24; and
in some, 30.

Yarrow, Fearful, faint-
hearted. Also there is an
herb so called, good to
stop any bleeding.

Yate, A Gate.

Ycleeped, Called, named.

Yearn, To cry and bark
as Beagles do at their
prey.

* *Yede*, Went.

Yexing, Sobbing.

Yore, Long ago, of old.

Yuba, An herb in In-
dia, wherewith they use to
make bread.

Z

Z *Anie*, A foolish imi-
tator to a tumbler,
or such like.

Zenith, That part of the
heavens which is direct
over our head.

Zodiake,

Zodiacke, An imaginary division made of the heavens into five parts, whereof one is extreme hot, two extreme cold, and two temperate. The hot Zone, otherwise called the burning Zone, is all that part of the heavens, which is contained between the two Tropicks of *Cancer* and *Capricorn*, in which Zone, continually the Sun keepeth his course. The two cold Zones are under the two Poles of the world, or within 23 degrees neer them. The two temperate are the Zones between the farthest extreme cold, and the middle burning Zone. And with these five Zones of the heavens, doth the earth under, agree in heat, and cold temperature.

Zoilus, A man, in ancient times, of so envious and spiteful a disposition, as being asked why he used his tongue so freely to carp and detract; answered, Because he could do no other mischief. Neither did he spare the dead. He did write much against Homer, the Prince of Poets; from whence he got the name of *Homeromastix*; that is, Homers scourge. Hence, common detractors are commonly termed *Zoili*.

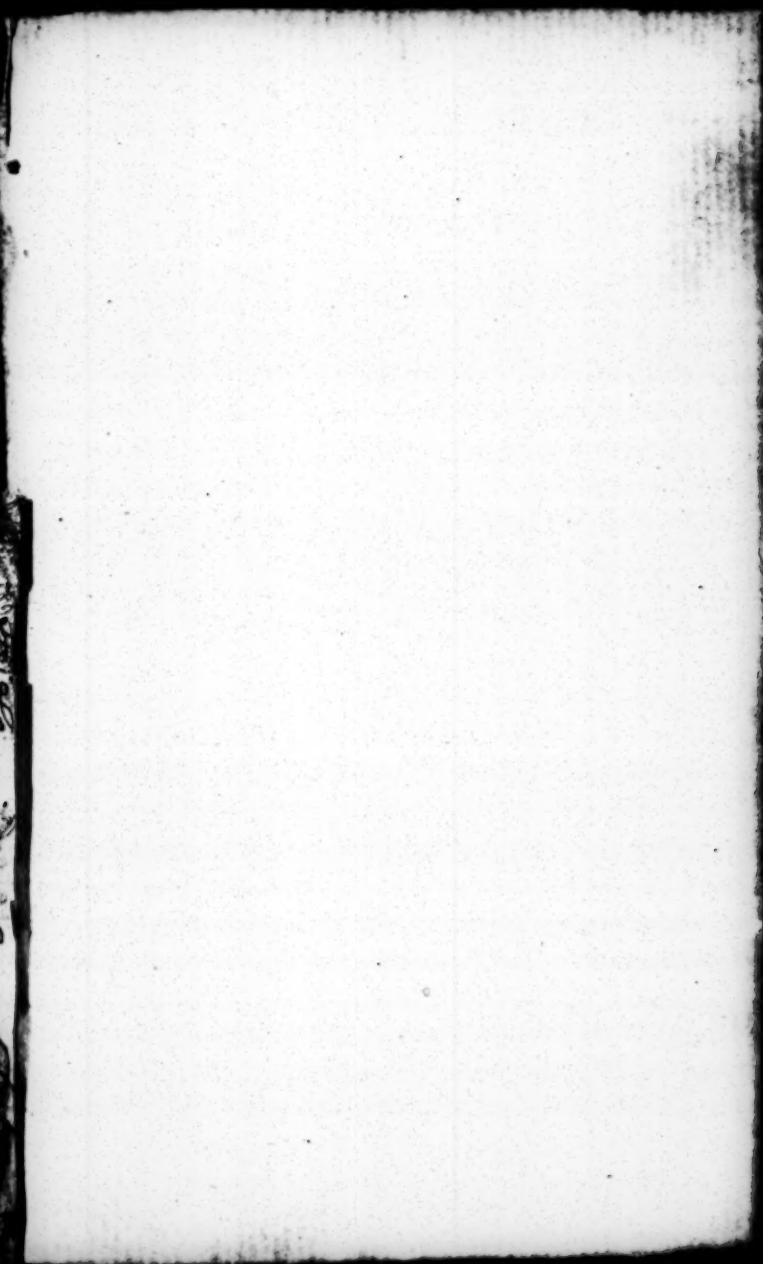
Zone, A girdle in Cosmography, it signifieth a

For manuscript
Edwards J. Hoggins
June 18
June 18

This Book is of great
value to students
understanding it

In June
18
18





Mastack

